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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

To-day's paper consists of 22 pages in three sections

No. 1345 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission with special marks privileges in China 日二十月二十年四乙 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1916 明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

U.S. EXECUTES ONE VILLA GENERAL AND ORDERS 2ND SHOT

Mexican Leader's Second-in-Command To Die for Slaying Britisher

GEN. HUERTA DEAD

Martial Law At El Paso; Eviction of Mexicans In Progress

Reuter's Service

Washington, January 14.—The State Department announces that the Americans have captured General Rodriguez, second to General Villa in command of the Mexican revolutionists, who is said to have murdered Peter Keane, a British subject. Orders have been given for his execution.

General Almeida and several other Villa chieftains have also been captured. General Almeida was shot immediately.

Another American subject has been killed by Mexican bandits.

El Paso, January 14.—General Huerta has died.

Martial law has been declared. The police, American soldiers and civilians are rounding up the Mexicans, with the object of evicting them from the city.

There have been numerous fights and many people have been taken to the hospital.

ALLIES' GUNS REDUCING TRENCHES IN THE WEST

French Smash Them At Lille, British At Givenchy; Disperse Convoy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 14.—The official communique issued yesterday evening stated:—There was a violent bombardment in the neighborhood of Lille, trenches and shelters were destroyed and a German regiment entering Roye was caught by our fire.

A German battery of 4-inch guns was silenced on the Plateau of Vauclere. There were minor operations in the Champagne and in the Argonnes.

The communique this afternoon reported nothing important except the dispersal by French artillery of some German troops at Mesnil Hill.

The communique in the evening stated: A re-victualling convoy was dispersed east of Vailly. We carried out some successful mining south-east of Berry-au-Bac.

Our heavy artillery destroyed a blockhouse in the region of Forges.

London, January 14.—A communique issued by the British headquarters in France states that the enemy's trenches at Givenchy were heavily bombarded, the parapets being considerably damaged. Artillery was active on both sides about Kemmel and Hill 60.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER FOR INDUSTRIAL WAR

Does Not Favor Trade With Germany at Any Time; Would Leave No Opportunities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 13.—Replying to resolutions passed by the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers, with the object of preventing Germany regaining her Australian trade after the war, the Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of the Commonwealth, said that it would be an incredible folly if victory left Germany in possession of economic opportunities. The war must be carried out in the industrial field with as great determination as on the battle-field. He did not favor trade with Germany at any time.

Yuan Allows Gen. Tsao Kun Six Months to Quell Rebel Force Operating in Yunnan

East Kweichow Taoyin Disappears; Many Magistrates Resign; Troops Refuse to Oppose Revolutionaries

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 15.—Chou Tse-chi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who is leaving Peking for Tokio on a special mission on January 19, is to be entertained tonight by the Japanese Ambassador. A number of the commercial attaches of Chou have left Peking already.

According to the Peking Gazette, Yuan Shih-k'ai has intimated to Tsao Kun, chief Commander of the Government troops operating against Yunnan, that order must be restored within six months.

Thirteen provinces have remitted 221 million Dollars to Peking.

Many Officials Resign

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Kweiyang, January 15.—The Taoyin of Eastern Kweichow, stationed at Chenyuan, has disappeared. Many magistrates are resigning on the plea of illness.

Yunnan troops are reported to be on their way here, but this has not yet been verified. In is also reported that about 2,000 Kweichow troops stationed at Hingihsien and Panhsien object to resisting the advance of the Yunnan troops, but the statement has not been confirmed.

Colonel Wang, nephew of the Military Governor, has gone to command the troops on the Hunan border. The families of the Civil and Military Governors have left Kweiyang. Other families are also leaving.

Many wild rumors are circulating, owing to the lack of reliable news. The censorship continues. The city and province are quiet.

Cable to Foreign Ministers

The Eastern Times reports the following translation of a telegram from several of the members of the Republican National Assembly to the Foreign Ministers in Peking:—We, the undersigned, respectfully beg leave to address the following communication to Their Excellencies the Ministers of the Friendly Nations: Yuan Shih-k'ai, ex-President of the Republic of China, by proclaiming himself emperor, has brought disorder and ruin to the country. He has not only lost the confidence of foreigners, but has also made himself the common enemy of the people.

Our fellow citizens in Yunnan and Kweichow have taken up arms with a view to bringing him to justice. Our righteous cause cannot fail to meet with response everywhere. He is now unable to cope with the popular movement.

According to newspaper reports he is willing to sacrifice our national existence in order to induce foreigners to recognize him as emperor. This has given rise to great consternation throughout the land. It is self-evident that no grant or concession to any foreign power can be valid as against the Republic of China unless made in a legal manner by the Government of the Republic of China with the advice and consent of bona fide representatives of the people. By usurping the throne, Yuan Shih-k'ai has ipso facto lost the qualifications of chief executive of the state. All dealings therefore between him and foreigners are his private affairs and cannot be considered as binding upon the people.

Since the establishment of the Republic our citizens have been brought into closer and closer relations with the friendly nations, and great benefits will be derived through harmonious co-operation between China and foreign countries. We fervently hope that the governments of the Friendly Powers will not deliberately alienate the good will of a whole nation by giving support to a tyrant.

We ask the favor of your trans-

(Continued on Page 2)

Kaiser Is Seriously Ill; His Family Summoned

Queen of Greece Called to Berlin, Italy Learns; Other Reports Say Whole Family

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 13.—The Italian wireless service states that the Queen of Greece has been summoned to Berlin, owing to the Kaiser's illness. Other reports state that the whole German Imperial family has been summoned to Berlin.

U.S. Allows Sailing Of Guisseppe Verdi

Receives Assurance Merchantman's Guns Will Only Be Used in Self-Defence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 13.—The United States Government has consented to the departure of the Italian steamer Guisseppe Verdi, mounting two guns, on receiving assurances that they will only be used for self-defence.

WRITE THE "AD" NOW!

¶ Don't wait until you exhaust every other method of renting your spare room. There's no reason in the world why a CHINA PRESS "Apartments" ad should be the last means you should try.

¶ Try the most feasible method first. Place an "Apartments" ad in THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS.

¶ You know that in Shanghai THE CHINA PRESS reaches almost every foreigner. You can see for yourself that THE CHINA PRESS is carrying a large number of WANT ADS. These people know what they are doing. They are not wasting their money.

CALL US UP BY 'PHONE

White Garb Renders Germans Inconspicuous in Snow

As Winter blankets the fighting fronts with snow, the German soldiers are donning their Winter garments, designed to make them as inconspicuous as possible against the white background. The long coats and the caps are made of white cloth. The picture shows a detachment of German soldiers at an outpost in Russia coming from their huts, clad in the Winter garments.

PANTOMIME AT LYCEUM WILL REALISE $10,000

Success So Great Further Performance Is To Be Given Next Thursday

Last night's was to be the closing performance of the pantomime, but, in view of the unprecedented success of the production and of the many requests for a repetition received from those who were unable to be present at any of the five performances, it has been arranged to give a repeat performance on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 5 p.m. Booking commences tomorrow.

At the close of the performance Messrs. Wingrove and Lemiere were called before the curtain. The former announced that the total receipts were anticipated to approach the sum of $10,000.

There was not an empty seat in the Lyceum Theater last night when the curtain rose on the fifth presentation of that popular pantomime—"Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves." It says much for the talented company of amateurs who took part that, although a matinee had been given the same afternoon, none of the players showed any signs of fatigue, the performance going with a swing from start to finish.

Mrs. Serebrianikoff's finished acting and singing as "Morgiana" again elicited the most hearty applause, and her two songs—"The Big Cry-Baby in the Moon" and "Somewhere in Some Town"—have already become popular favorites. Mrs. H. D. Rodger, as Ganem, makes a most fascinating principal boy, and her song—"Boys in Khaki; Boys in Blue"—supported by the chorus and a clever dance by Mr. Souter and four young ladies, was one of the hits of the evening. Mrs. Chill has a sweet voice, which was heard to advantage in "My Dusky Maid" and other songs.

Mr. Langley succeeded admirably as Ali Baba; his imitation of Charlie Chaplin convulsed the house. Mr. A. J. Daniels, as Assid, was the life and soul of the performance; his parody on "You Made Me Love You" is extremely funny. Tears of laughter streamed down the faces of many in the audience while listening to Mr. Speelman, attired in voluminous Turkish female raiment, warbling "A Little Love—A Little Kiss." Messrs. R. Harris, as Abdullah, and V. A. Maunder, his lieutenant, ably sustained their parts.

The principals received splendid support from the chorus and ballet. The latter were prettily executed and the color schemes most harmonious. The patriotic tableau, in Part II, called forth a storm of applause.

The children were again well to the fore, and there were many who considered their dancing and singing the most delightful part of the whole entertainment.

Pick of Armenians, Famine-Struck, Make Surrender; Are Slain

Governor of Mush Has 1,500 Men Massacred, Women And Children Drowned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Jan. 14.—Viscount Bryce has received a telegram indicating the final destination of the manifest part of the Armenian nation, numbering 1,500, at Sassun. The Armenians, famine-stricken, surrendered to the authorities, whereon the Governor of Mush ordered the men to be massacred and the women and children to be drowned in the Euphrates.

VISCOUNT FRENCH TELLS OF WAR REVOLUTIONISED

Nobody Can Understand Who Has Not Seen It; How He Saved Critical Situation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 13.—Field Marshal Viscount French was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Fishmongers Company today. In a speech, he said that nobody who had not seen could understand how thoroughly war had become revolutionised.

Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, in a tribute to Viscount French, told the incident of how, at a critical moment in a certain battle, a shell stunned a trusted general. Field Marshal French, who happened to be on the spot, took personal charge of the subordinate army and made dispositions by means of which the Germans were thrown back.

Mail Notices

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s.Omi Maru Jan. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Jan. 20
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk...Jan. 21

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 19
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru Jan. 22
Per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir Jan. 24
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos.....Jan. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of December 26 is due at Hongkong on January 24, and here on January 27. Left Port Said on December 31, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon (maiden trip.)

The Canadian mail of January 1 was due at Yokohama on January 15 and here on January 20. Left Vancouver on January 1, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

FIND PLOT TO EMBROIL GREAT BRITAIN WITH U.S.

Letters Sent From Fictitious Address Urge Americans To Join British Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 14.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, has revealed to Secretary of State Lansing a plot to embroil Great Britain and the United States. Numerous letters from a fictitious address in Toronto, signed by an alleged colonel in the British army, have been mailed to the United States, urging Americans to enlist in the British army.

GERMAN INCOME TAX WILL FIND WAR FUNDS

Finance Minister Announces Big Increases; Chancellor Says Whole Manhood Armed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 13.—In the Prussian Diet, today, Dr. Lenz, the Minister of Finance, asking for an authorisation to issue Exchequer bonds to the value of £150,000,000, declared that it was false to say that Germany was unable to bear the burden of the war any longer. He admitted the scarcity of food-stuffs and the higher prices of milk, butter and fat, but the highest point had already been reached.

He announced huge increases in individual and company income taxes.

Berlin, January 13.—The feature of the opening of the Prussian Diet today was the absence of the Kaiser.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, delivered the opening speech, saying: "The Kaiser has charged me to open the Diet in his name."

The speech declared: "It is our enemies who are responsible for the fact that the peoples of Europe are still tearing themselves to pieces. Providence is subjecting the German people to an iron test. Great things have been done, but great things are still required."

Then came a bombastic review of Germany's achievements, as a prelude to the announcement of an additional income-tax and other increases in taxation, which were accompanied by a vague reference to the possibility of some concession as regards popular representation in the Legislature. A significant passage says:" The entire manhood capable of bearing arms is protecting the State."

In conclusion, the speech appealed for sustained sacrifices and resolution, saying: "What our enemies represent as compulsion is liberty based on order."

KING NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO LOSES HIS CAPITAL CITY

Announcement in Vienna Is That Cettinje Has Been Captured

AUSTRIANS LEAVE?

Reported Quitting Mountain District For Saraivo And Durazzo

MORE BULGARIANS

Fresh Force Coming Up River Skumpom; Pushing Towards Elbassan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14.—A Vienna communique states that Cettinje has been captured.

Harbin, January 11.—A Petrograd Telegraphic Agency telegram from Athens, dated January 8, says that the Russian Minister at Athens gave a luncheon in honor of the Servian Ministers staying there, at which he proposed the health of the King and Crown Prince of Servia. The former Servian Minister, M. Tribovitch, responded, proposing the health of the Tsar, the Tsarevitch and the Imperial Family.

It is reported from Corfu that the Austrian army is leaving the Montenegrin front, in the direction of Saraivo and Durazzo. It is also stated that a new Bulgarian force is arriving by way of the River Skumpom and pushing forward towards Elbassan.

Paris, January 14.—The Turkish official in charge of the archives of the Turkish Embassy in Paris has been arrested, in retaliation for the arrest of the French Vice-Consul at Constantinople.

The French blew up the railway bridges at Demihissar and Killinder as a matter of military necessity.

The communique this evening stated that the French submarine Foucault sank an Austrian cruiser of the Novara type (3,500 tons) in the neighborhood of Cattaro.

FRANCE HAS £40,000,000 FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS

Great Britain Alone Contributes £24,000,000 Towards Loan Of £605,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 14.—The total subscriptions to the French war loan amount to £605,000,000.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Briand stated that £40,000,000 had been subscribed abroad, of which £24,000,000 was subscribed in Britain.

Miners Delegates Vote Against Conscription

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 13.—At the conference of miners delegates, 653,190 votes were cast against supporting the Compulsory Military Service Bill, as compared with 38,000 for it. 25,240 votes remained neutral.

AUSTRALIA RECRUITING

Inaugurates Campaign to Raise 50,000 More Soldiers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, January 14.—A campaign to raise an additional 50,000 men opened at the Town Hall, today. The Premier, the Hon. W. M. Hughes, said that it was not for Australia to criticise the British leaders, but she would do her best, unmindful of anything else.

A motion pledging support was carried with enthusiasm.

The Weather

Monsoon likely to start again, with gale force. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 49.6 and the minimum 29.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 35.6 and 21.0.

Y.M.C.A. GLEE SINGERS AND MUNICIPAL BAND IN AN ENTERTAINMENT

Pleasant Evening of Music Enjoyed By Large Audience Last Night

A large and appreciative audience greeted the Shanghai Glee Club in its annual concert given in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association last night. The Club was assisted in the program by the Shanghai Municipal Band which rendered four selections. The program was as follows:—

Chorus—"The Sands of Dee"
P. A. Macfarren
Shanghai Glee Club

Violin Solo—"Adagio" ..... Ries
Mrs. M. P. Walker

Municipal Orchestral Selections:
a. "Marche Lorraine".....Ganne
b. "Hungarian Rhapsody" (No. 1) .....Liszt
c. Waltz "Wiener Blut"...Strauss
d. (1) Evening Song for Harp and String .....Kienzl
(2) American Fantasia—"In Coonland" ...Bidgood

Male Quartette—"Fairy Song" ....
Messrs. E. Y. Kao, C. G. Liao
Lansing Ling, C. G. Hoh

Sleight of Hand .....
Mr. S. C. Li

Chorus—"O Hush Thee, my Baby" A. Sullivan
Shanghai Glee Club

Piano Solo—"Valse in A" Moszkowsky
Mrs. E. J. Malpas

Violin Solo—"Souvenir" ..... Drdla
Mrs. M. P. Walker

Chorus—"Three Fishers Went Sailing" ..... J. Hulla
Shanghai Glee Club

The Glee Club composed of thirty-five Chinese young men and ladies under the direction of Prof. R. G. Dowie rendered four selections all of which had been carefully prepared and were heartily applauded. The organization showed marked improvement over a year ago, the result of continued practice and the addition of several new voices. They were perhaps at their best in the lullaby song, "Hush Thee My Baby." The Club is to be heartily congratulated upon the progress so far made. It should continue to bring together the best voices and gather strength with the years so as to become one of the permanent institutions of the city.

In introducing the band the chairman of the evening, Dr. Fong Sec, spoke of the fact that the audience present attested to the fact that there were not a few Chinese in the Settlements who appreciate the best Western music. In view of this it was to be regretted that although the municipality possessed a band of such well-recognized ability that the Chinese of the community had rarely if ever before had an opportunity to enjoy its music. They were glad this evening to have this privilege and hoped that in the future arrangements could be made whereby the Chinese as well as the foreigners could hear the Municipal Band.

The Band was under the direction of Professor Buck. It was heard to advantage in the numbers which covered a wide range of music.

Between times, Prof. S. C. Li, of Nanking College, a graduate of Harvard, gave a series of clever tricks which elicited hearty applause.

The soloists, Mrs. Malpas, piano and Mrs. Walker, violin, and the male quartette contributed to make the program a delightful treat for all who were fortunate enough to attend.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

Will Petition Britain to Extend Life For Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, January 13.—The Duke of Connaught, opening the Canadian Parliament, today, announced that a resolution would be submitted requesting the British Parliament to enact legislation to extend the life of the Canadian Parliament for a year. He referred to the unfaltering devotion of India and the Dominions in co-operating with Great Britain to achieve a common defence of their liberties.

CHELMSFORD NEW VICEROY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14.—It is officially announced that Lord Chelmsford has been appointed Viceroy of India.

BANKER'S FAMILY AIDED

The Shanghai Bank of Communication has been instructed by its Peking Head Office to pay $2,000 for funeral expenses to the family of Mr. Chang Sze-chen, the late manager of the bank, who was assassinated on January 9, and $40,000 as compensation to the widow of Mr. Chang. In addition the children's education is to be paid for with government funds.

Constabulary Band to Greet Shanghai Crowd On Arrival at Manila

Arrangements Making For Niles, The Famous Aviator, To Fly At Carnival

Manila is making vast preparations for the Carnival to be held from February 5 to February 13 and in the midst of the arrangements special care has been taken to look out for the big delegation—over 75 already have booked—that is expected from Shanghai. Mr. Adolph Spitzel, who came from Manila to boost the big show at Shanghai, has received a letter from Mr. J. L. Manning, director general of the carnival, which shows that everything is being planned to make visitors from this city enjoy themselves in Manila.

Regarding the Tenyo Maru, which is to take the Shanghai delegation, Mr. Manning quotes the following information from the head offices of the T. K. K.:

"Tenyo Maru call Shanghai for Carnival visitors. Arrives and leaves Shanghai February 1; arrives Manila February 5; leaves Manila February 6; arrives Hongkong February 8. Special single round-trip rate from Shanghai P.100. From Shanghai to Manila, P.66. No refund unused portion."

The letter continues;

"You will note from the foregoing cable that the Tenyo arrives at opening day of the Carnival and, while she is scheduled to leave the following day we are at present endeavoring to arrange for a stay of a day or two longer. For those who desire to stay longer than two or three days in Manila, they could purchase a round-trip ticket from Shanghai, using a local boat between here and Hongkong catching the Tenyo again at that port.

"We are arranging with Niles, the famous aviator, at present in Japan to come down for the Carnival. To see his exhibitions alone will well repay anyone for the trip from Shanghai to Manila.

"I will see to it personally that the Constabulary Band is on the pier to greet you and the crowd from Shanghai."

Sir Geo. Reid Urges Dominion Conference

Hopes India Won't Be Left Out; After War There Must Be Some Readjustment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 13.—Speaking at a luncheon given in honor of Sir George Reid, the retiring High Commissioner of Australia, at the National Liberal Club Lord Islington said that he hoped that, in the course of the year, a conference of Dominion Premiers would be held, with a view to deciding the Empire's industrial, economic and defensive problems. He hoped that the members of the conference would find it feasible and agreeable to open its doors to India, which has contributed its full share in the great Imperial ordeal and whose interests in the future will be so interwoven with those of other parts of the Empire that no Imperial conference will be complete which does not include India.

Sir George Reid said that, after the war, there must be a readjustment of the relations between the Dominions and Colonies forming the Imperial Empire. These must never be the subject of party conflict.

"After the magnificent loyalty displayed by our fellow-subjects in India, we must be more anxious than ever to assist in the development of that part of the Empire as well as every other part as rapidly as possible.

ITALIAN GUNS SCORE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 14.—The communique issued today reports only lively artillery exchanges at various points. The Italian artillery caught troops and revictualling columns on the march in the Roder Valley and the vicinity of Seebach and dispersed them.

PATHOLOGY ENDOWMENT

Reuter's Service

London, January 14.—Sir A. McRobert, managing director of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., has given Aberdeen University an endowment of £750 a year to found a lectureship on pathology, especially in regard to malignant diseases.

Gallipoli Evacuation Pleases the Kaiser

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 13.—The Kaiser has telegraphed to the Sultan expressing great satisfaction at the evacuation of Gallipoli by the enemy.

WANTS LONDON LIGHTED

Parliamentary Candidate Urges Adequate Aeroplane Guard

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14.—The election cry at Mile End on behalf of Mr. Pemberton Billing, who advocates an adequate aeroplane guard for London, is "Lights Up." The two latest accidents in the darkened streets were to a Judge and a Member of the House of Commons.

Obituary

Sir Wm. Onslow

Reuter's Service

London, January 14.—The death is announced of Sir William Onslow.

American Woman's Club

The next meeting of the American Woman's Club which takes place on Tuesday offers another attractive and interesting afternoon. The Philanthropic Department will have charge and Mrs. Frank Raven, the speaker of the afternoon will touch upon the present world war against alcohol,—Russia giving up its vodka, France its absinthe and the restrictions enforced in Britain in the matter of drink, especially in the districts of the munition factories.

She will also present facts from the United States and give a report on the rapid progress of the movement toward National Prohibition for that country. Mrs. Walker will contribute two violin solos.

The tea hostesses for the afternoon will be ladies of the Y. M. C. A., with Miss Mayhew as chairman.

DEPORT INDIA'S ALIENS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14.—427 enemy aliens deported from India on the s.s. Golconda have arrived at Flushing.

Allows Tsao Kun Six Months to Quell

(Continued from Page 1)

mitting this communication to your respective Governments and peoples.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Ku Chung-hsiu and Sun Hung-yi of Chihli.
Li Shu-ying and Chao Shih-yu of Shensi.
Pang Kai-shih of Hupeh.
Pang Yun-yi, Chen Chia-hui and Ao-Yang Chen-hsing of Hunan.
Lan Kung-wu of Kiangsu.
Wen Chun and Wang Han of Kiangsi.
Tu Sze-yeh and Yin Yu-li of Chekiang.
Wang Chien-kang and Wang Lu-pang of Anhui.
Lin Shen of Fukien.
Hsu Fu-lin and Yang Yung-tai of Kwangtung.
Lan Tsin-ying of Kwangsi.
Chang Yao-tseng of Yunnan.

Members of the National Assembly of the Republic of China.

Advance on Chungking

The Eastern News Agency prints the following Peking report concerning the troubles in southwest China: According to a telegram from Chungking it is reported that the Independent troops of Yunnan and Kweichow reached Chikianghsien, about 190 Chinese li from Chungking, on the 9th instant and they are reported to be advancing towards Chungking.

The Yunnan troops which advanced from Yunnan, via the road to Hsuchowfu, have occupied Hsuchowfu. So far the news is not confirmed at Peking.

News Confirmed

According to authenitic reports which have reached the foreign legations in Peking it is stated that Hsuchowfu in the province of Szechuen was captured by the Yunnan troops on the 9th instant. The two brigades, the 2nd and the 4th, which were despatched from Chengtu by General Chen Yi, the Chiangchun of Szechuen, to reinforce the garrisons at Hsuchowfu, were too late to reach there in time.

The troops of Yunnan and Kweichow which advanced northward from Tsengyihsien in Kweichow occupied Chi Kiang-hsien, to the south of Chungking in Szechuen, on the 9th. A portion of the 1st Division of the Szechuen Army which is stationed there has joined the Yunnan and Kweichow troops and therefore the 1st Brigade which was sent there by General Chen Yi has been obliged to retire after a battle, leaving about 200 killed and wounded on the spot.

The attitude of General Cheu Hsun, the Commander of the 1st Division of the Szechuen army which is stationed at Chungking, is doubted.

The Yunnan Kweichow troops are advancing towards Peichow which is below Chungking.

New Flag at Canton

A Chinese who has just arrived from Canton reports that the rebels there carry a new standard. It is of blue with a white sun, signifying purity under the sky. He further reports that the the surrounding districts are in the hands of the rebels.

Conditions In Kweichow

A local Kweichow merchant received a telegram from Kweiyang yesterday, informing him that Kweichow has been under the entire control of the Yunnan government for some days but that conditions are quiet. Republican Army notices are seen everywhere. Soldiers are being recruited daily and the new government declares it will enter Hunnan.

The telegram apparently had been delayed for two days.

Chinese Press Reports

The Eastern Times: The government will appoint Lu Ching of the Generalissimo's Office as Pacification Commissioner to Szechuen.

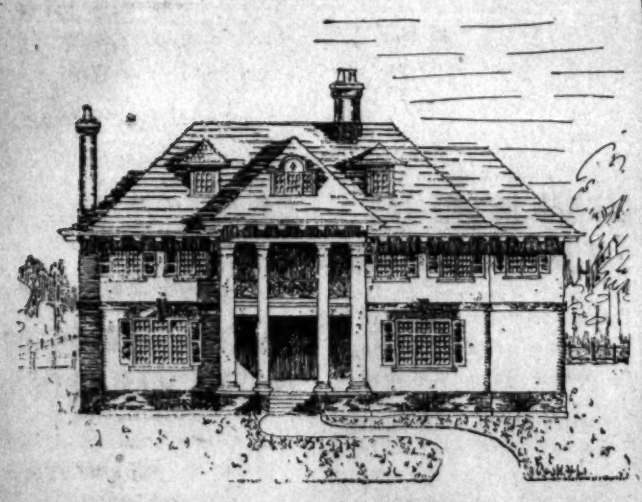
The authorities in Honan have sent 500 soldiers to protect the tombs of the ancestors of President Yuan.

General Chien Kwei-ti of Jehol asks the government to let him lead his troops to attack Yunnan.

The Ministry of Education has given orders that all schools in the country shall celebrate the new government's inauguration with lantern processions.

Minister of the Navy Liu Kuang-hsiung left Peking secretly on the 13th for Shanghai where he will reorganize the naval offices. He will also proceed to other provinces.

The post-office has learned that Yunnan is using a new stamp bearing the face of a girl. An order has been issued forbidding use of this stamp.



41, RUE MASSENET

Taels 4,000 Down

Will buy this attractive residence. The balance of the purchase price may be paid by easy instalments.

THIS BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE

has three spacious rooms on the ground floor, opening South on to a broad veranda. Two large bedrooms have adjoining tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets connected with a septic tank. A third bedroom or sitting room forms a comfortable and attractive arrangement.

The Kitchen and pantry are tiled and provided with sinks, shelves, tables, cupboards, etc. and a modern kitchen range supplies hot water to all parts of the house. This house is now

Open for Inspection.

The garden has ample space for flower beds, two tennis courts, garage, etc.

The locality is the best and healthiest in Shanghai.

China Realty Co., Ltd.
39, Nanking Road.

TYRE REPAIRS

The proper repair of motor car tyres requires not only experienced workmen but also up-to-date machinery and repair materia of the best quality. All of these are combined in our vulcanizing department under the eye of a foreign expert direct from the Goodrich Factory, and when you entrust your tyre repairs to us you can be sure they will be as good as up-to-date methods and first quality material can make them. Small repairs, punctures, etc., repaired WHILE YOU WAIT.

Remember
we guarantee all our work.

OLIVIER IMPORT & EXPORT CO.
Distributors for Goodrich Tyres
Olivier Building. Telephones 1930 & 1539

ANOTHER WEEK OF BARGAIN GIVING

Commences tomorrow, Monday 17th, and Continues until Saturday, 22nd. No effort has been spared to make this week even more successful than the one just finished. A visit of inspection will convince you that it is without doubt.

THE BIGGEST SALE WITH THE BIGGEST REDUCTIONS

A Wonderful Bargain in Underwear

We are offering the few remaining pairs of our

Famous "Woolvene" Combinations

At prices to effect a speedy sale. They are warm, unshrinkable natural wool garments.

All sizes, high neck, short Sleeves.

$5.60* To Clear *$3.75

All sizes, long sleeves.

$5.75* To Clear *$3.95

Big Bargains in Household Goods

29 doz. Honeycomb towels, 20 x 40, handy size for office use, ... Now only **$2.50** doz.

103 pairs of full Bleached Cotton Sheets, 9 by 4½ feet, hemmed ready for use .....To Clear **$3.20** pair

45 White Marcella Quilts, 64 by 90, a Splendid Bargain..... ....To Clear **$4.10** each

400 Yards Frilled Madras Curtain Muslin, in Ecru and White, 50 inch, 90 cts. Now **60** cts. yard

137 Yards Frilled Curtain Canvas, 48 inch wide, washes well..... To Clear **40** cts. ,,

5 pieces of Rich Wool Tapestry, good colourings, 44 inches, Usual price $3.00 .....To Clear **$1.75** yard

200 yards Ecru Casement Cloth, trimmed lace insection and lace edge, usually $1.50 ..... Now **$1.00** ,,

35 Satteen Covered Wadded Quilts, 6½ by 4 feet, warn and cosy, must be sold ..... Price **$5.95** each

88 pairs real Witney all wool blankets, 48 by 72, soft and durable....To Clear **$7.95** pair

85 pairs good Lace Curtains, handsome designs, 3 yards long .... Sale Price **$3.45** ,,

A Special Bargain In Stockings

This week we are offering 150 another pairs of Black and Brown wool Stockings,

Fast Dye Spliced Feet

All sizes at a big discount, these Stockings at the present price of wool are worth $.125 pair

2 price for $1.60

137 only, Thick all Wool Travelling Rugs, $4.00 each.

Silk Stockings

32 dozen Ladies' Black Silk Stockings, Lisle feet and tops, all sizes.

*Sale Price **$1.10** pair*

Mufflers
27 good Wool Mufflers, fringed ends.
*To Clear **$1.10** pair*

Allover Lace
7 pieces of 18 inch White Allover Lace.
90 cts. Sale 50 cts.

Splendid Bargains in Ladies' Wear

104 pairs of superior All-wool Stockings, double heel and toe.
Sale Price 2 pairs for $2.25

97 pairs of All-wool Stockings, fast dye, double feet, all sizes.
To Clear $1.60 pair

127 pairs of very good quality all-wool Stockings, all sizes.
During Sale $1.80 pair

111 pairs of All-wool Llama Stockings, good wearing.
To Clear $2.50 pair

320 doz. Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, soft finish
To Clear $1.00 doz.

172 doz. Superior Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, large size.
Sale Price $1.10 doz.

94 doz. Very superior Cambric Handkerchiefs, narrow hemstitched. Usual Price $1.95
To Clear $1.65 doz.

93 doz. Linen Finished Handkerchiefs, excellent value. Usual Price $2.35
Sale Price $2.10 doz.

83 pairs Ladies' Grey and Brown Mocha Gloves. A stout strong glove. Usual Price $3.00 **To Clear $2.00 pair**

294 pairs of our famous "Josephine" Kid Gloves, Black, White and all colours. **To Clear $2.25 pair**

137 pairs of Brown heavy Suede Gloves, for morning wear, all sizes. Usual Price $2.50 **Sale Price $2.00 pair**

83 pairs of Ladies' Black and Navy Cashmere Gloves, good fitting. Usual Price $1.25 **Sale Price $1.00 pair**

42 Fancy top Wool Vests for evening wear, all sizes. Usual Price $2.50
Sale Price $2.25 each

Unparalleled Boot Offers

30 pairs only of ladies' solid leather boots, Black and Tan, lace and button, medium weight leather sole. All sizes.

The Usual price was	*This week's price is*
$12.50	**$3.50**

27 pairs of Black Calf and Patent Calf one bar shoes, leather sole, Cuban Heel.

Usual	Sale
$12.50	**$5.00**

31 pairs of ladies' excellent glace walking shoes, Black and Tan. All sizes.

Usual	Sale
$7.50	**$3.50**

19 pairs only of smart American walking boots, Black and Brown.

Usual	Sale
$14.50	**$9.00**

37 pairs ladies' black beaded one bar shoes, Black and Brown. All sizes.

Usual	Sale
$10.00	**$3.50**

43 pair of Ladies' all Leather lace wakling shoes, good leather sole, well-built Cuban Heel, all sizes and fittings, Black and Tan.

The Usual Price Was	*The Price this Week*
$8.50	**$2.50**

Silk Chiffon

9 Pieces Pretty Silk Chiffon, good colours, 42 inches wide, in perfect condition

To Clear 80 cts. yard

Lace Neckwear
70 Pieces of pretty lace and muslin neckwear. This season's novelties
HALF PRICE

Nunsveiling
A few pieces of all Wool Nunsveiling, 42 inches, all colours.
Sale Price 80 cts.

Excellent Bargains in Men's Wear

47 Men's Striped Tunic shirts, stiff cuffs, all sizes. $3.00
To Clear $1.50

49 Warm Winterdown Singlets, fleece lined, all sizes, wash well $2.50
Sale Price $2.00

87 Pairs Men's Superior Silk Half Hose for evening wear, all sizes. $2.25
Now Only $1.00 Pair

29 Thick Tweed Overcoats lined throughout, double breasted, all lengths. $16.50
This Week $.12.50

83 doz. Soft finish Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, full sizes $2.50
To Clear $2.00 doz.

29 Soft Felt Hats, in all shades, good shapes and easy fitting.
To Clear $1.25

47 Pairs of all Wool Ribbed Golf Hose, fancy tops, all sizes
Sale Price $1.00

93 Wide End Ties, good fancy designs, all colours.
Sale Price 30 cts. each.

13 All Wool White Sweaters, stand or roll collar, all sizes $3.50
To Clear $2.50

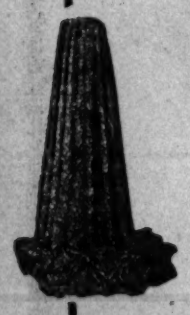
19 Pairs of Warm Flannel Pyjamas, fast colour stripes, all sizes $7.00
Now $5.50

39 White Vulcanised Raincoats, absolutely Waterproof, all sizes.
To Clear $4.50

87 Knitted Wool Scarves, good Colours, fringed ends.
To Clear $1.50

7 Pieces of Costume Cloth

That Must Go



Now occurs the opportunity to secure a costume or skirt length of good strong plain cloth

At a Big Reduction

There are only 7 pieces, 42 inches wide, good tones and shades.

This Week

Price **80 cts.** yard

Extraordinary Bargains in Furs

4 only Smoke Foxeline Scarves, lined Satin, trimmed tails.....Price **$3.75** each

12 Handsome Grey Foxeline Scarves trimmed tails, lined satin $14.00 Now Only ..... **$6.50** each

5 Smoke Foxeline Muffs large size, good appearance.....To Clear **$3.75** each

9 only, Grey Foxeline Muffs, large size lined satin ..... Price **$5.50** each

4 only, Black Seal Stoles, lined satin, rich appearance $10.50.....Price **$6.50** each

1 only, Real Sable Set, tie & muff, this is one of the biggest bargains $75.00 Now **$39.50** set

3 only, Imitation Ermine Sets, look well and are very warm....Set Complete **$27.50**

A few Real Squirrel Ties, lined Squirrel lock, trimmed tails $10.50 Now Only **$5.75**

4 Real Squirrel Muffs, lined satin, full size, a bargain .....Price **$5 50**

9 Real Marmot Stoles, lined satin, rich appearance, $9.50.....Price **$4.00**

Girls Coats Below Cost for this Week

A few tailor-made Girls' Coats, in strong good wearing Tweed, in shades of

Grey, Navy, Brown and Purple

These are in several sizes and are certainly an exceptional offer.

To Clear **$3.70**

White Hare Stole and Muff for $6.00

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

KITCHENER TO WED THE WIDOW OF EARL MINTO

New York World Learns on Excellent Authority of The Engagement

SHE'S A FAMOUS BEAUTY

Deceased Earl Served With Kitchener After Latter's Tilt With Curzon

London, December 16.—The New York World learns on excellent authority that the engagement of Earl Kitchener of Khartoum to the Dowager Countess of Minto will be announced shortly.

The Countess has been a widow for almost two years, her husband, the late Earl of Minto, having died on February 28, 1914. He was Viceroy of India in succession to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who resigned the Viceroyalty because the home Government supported Lord Kitchener, then Commander in Chief of the Indian Army, in his dispute with Lord Curzon over the reorganization of the army. Earl Minto went to India from Canada, where he was Governor General for six years.

Cousin of Earl Grey

The Countess of Minto is the daughter of the late Gen. Charles Grey, and a first cousin of the present Earl Grey. She is considered one of the most talented noblewomen in England and in her younger days was famous for her beauty. She has five children, the eldest born in 1884. The present Earl of Minto was born in 1891. Her three daughters are all married.

The fact that Earl Kitchener has always been understood to hold the theory that a soldier should be wedded to his profession and take no other bride will add to the tremendous popular interest in his marriage, although this is considered by those who know him best to have been only a popular myth. There is, in fact, good ground for stating that there is a lady, now a Countess, who in years gone by might have been Lady Kitchener had she chosen.

The Dowager Countess of Minto, with her daughter, Lady Eileen Elliott, visited Newport in 1903 during her husband's term of office as Governor General of Canada, and became very popular in society. Later, with her sister, the Countess of Antrim, she visited Washington as guest of the British Embassy, and was entertained at the White House by President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Beloved by Canadians

While in England the fact that "K. of K." is to be wed will form the prime feature of the news, it is safe to say that in Canada the news that the Countess of Minto is to be married will be at least as important as the fact that she is to wed the famous Field Marshal and Secretary for War. During her six years' residence at Rideau Hall her beauty her generous disposition and her large charities all made their appeal but her active work as a "boomer" for Canada made her especially beloved.

Lady Minto has a gifted pen, and she found time from the duties of presiding over the viceregal household in Montreal to contribute a number of articles to English and American magazines extolling the beauties of Canadian scenery, the wealth of Canada's natural resources and the opportunities awaiting those who would become Canadians.

While in India the Earl and Countess of Minto had one narrow escape from death, when, on November 13, 1909, at Ahmedabad, two bombs were thrown at their carriage by a native fanatic, neither of them, fortunately exploding.

Countess Was Guest at Newport

New York, December 17.—During her visit to New York and Newport in 1903 Lady Minto was the guest of former Senator Edward O. Wolcott, and was also entertained by Mrs. John Astor. Col. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt not only entertained her and her sister, the Countess of Antrim, at the White House, but at Oyster Bay, together with the present Viscount Morley, Sir Thomas Lipton, and others.

The Countess is remembered in New York as the devotee of her children, and also as an enthusiast for all outdoor sports. In her younger days she was a daring horsewoman and an expert skater, and while in Canada, she learned to use snow shoes like a native.

Storage Battery Pointers

In the case of cars equipped with electric starting and lighting a great deal depends upon the condition of the storage battery which supplies the current. Car dealers generally can increase the satisfaction of customers and avoid possible causes of complaint by following a few simple rules.

When cars are received from the manufacturer they may have been many days in transit without having the batteries charged. The dealer should always test the batteries on receipt with a hydrometer syringe and, if the specific gravity is found to be too low, should see that they are recharged.

Sometimes cars remain on the show room floors for a considerable period and may be used for frequent demonstration of the starter, which, of course, tends to exhaust the batteries. Where this is the case the dealer should be careful to run the motor long enough to restore the battery to its normal condition.

Mr. H. S. Honigsberg, Shanghai agent for the Willard Storage Battery Company in this city believes that it would also be a great advantage to car dealers if they would instruct all customers in the importance of storage batteries and the necessity of keeping them at all times fully charged and filled with instilled water.

The Willard Company has published several books on the subject of the care of storage batteries which explain very clearly everything that is necessary in order to get the longest possible service out of them which, of course, is important to the car owner who desires satisfactory starting and lighting.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Circumstantial Evidence

A Chinese constable was musing over the mysteries of nature as viewed from Wopsung Road when he heard sounds down that thoroughfare that listened like a barrel being trundled along the street. He forsook his reveries and investigated. At the next corner he saw that his suspicions were correct. It was a barrel all right.

At present the barrel was vacant but a blind man could have told that it had once contained tar because the aroma of that brunette material still clung pungently to it. It didn't seem right that a tar barrel should be there deserted in the middle of the road and he had contemplated the wonders of nature too long and deeply to believe that barrels rolled along of their own accord.

The persons nearest the barrel were Doo Ah-man and Waung Ah-young. They held their hands behind them and appeared to be engrossed in a Japanese patent medicine advertisement.

"Way!" said the constable to these two, "What do you mean by stealing this barrel?"

Doo and Waung turned reproachful eyes on the guardian of the law and the protector of tar barrels.

"Who, us?" they asked in an innocent chorus.

"Yes, you," returned the constable with biting emphasis, "Tell me where you stole it and I'll ask the judge to let you off easy."

"But we did not steal the barrel, master," said Doo. "We never saw the barrel before in all our lives. We would not know what to do with a barrel if we had it. Would you mind telling a couple of honest countrymen what barrels are used for?"

Now, this constable was a wise bird with a pair of very good eyes located in the part of his head where they would do the most good. He used them. It dawned on him after a bit that Doo and Waung were very reticent with their hands. Ordinarily the denial of guilt would have been accompanied by wild gesticulations but the hands of both were still behind them.

"Show me your hands?" demanded the officer suddenly.

Slowly the hands were produced. They were gummed and black with tar.

"Why," said Doo in surprise, "I wonder how that got there!"

"I know how it got there," said the constable with a harsh, raucous laugh, and he placed the two under arrest.

In the Mixed Court the prisoners denied their guilt. They had been allowed to wash their hands and had been more successful in removing the stains of their sins that the late Mrs. MacBeth. In view of the fact that they had been caught black handed, they were given sentences of 2 months each.

That might appear to be a bit severe, but the barrel was a good tar barrel, and besides it belonged to the Municipal Council.

Misfit Scenery

From the neck upward and from the knees downward, he was a coolie. In between he appeared to be a high officer in some navy. For that cross section of his person was covered with a deep-sea-blue coat of fine, thick texture, lightened here by brass buttons and there by strips of gold braid. The fact that the sandals beneath were straw and that they seemed intent on getting away from the wharf was enough to attract even the attention of Anna Singh, the watchman. That son of India opened his whiskers and in a facetious voice called out,

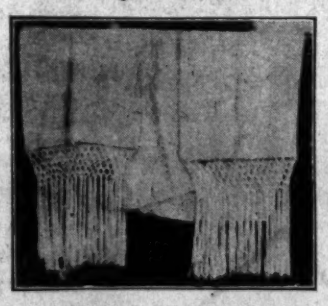
"Ahoy, commodore! Where didst thou get thy coat?"

"Oh, the coat," said the coolie, stopping his impatient feet with some difficulty, "that was given to me by an officer on the Sado Maru."

"Show him to me," said the watchman insinuating a firm hand in the collar of the garment under discussion.

The second officer of the Sado Maru was found. He said that it was his coat and that it had been stolen out of his cabin. He also said that he was sorry the Japanese tongue had no strong language in it as he had a lot of things to say to the coolie for which he could not find words. The watchman helped him out, chucked the coat from the coolie and took him to the Mixed Court where he was given a two months sentence.

Size: 8 Ft. x 1 Ft. 9 inches.
Weight: 3 Ounces.



In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

CHENGTU SCARF.

(The Marco Polo Scarf).

Made of beautiful Crepe de Chine. It is elegant, refined and clean. A better present you could not choose. It's a gift she'll never refuse.

Price Prepaid: $3.75.
Postage & duty Free.

WIDLER and COMPANY,
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

RESTAURANT R. N.

14, Astor Road

MERRY AND MONTEZ

The Spanish Dancers, will Dance

Tuesday, 18th January,

and

Friday, 21st January,

after dinner

Tel 784. **Open to 2 a.m.**

Please Reserve Tables in Time.

THE CHINA PRESS
Is printed on paper bought from
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd. Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."
No. 6, Kiangse Road

KODAK FILMS
Get them from us, who make a speciality of this line.
Burr 2 Broadway

See the Manila Carnival for P.100!

By Special Arrangement with the Government
THE MAGNIFICENT 22,000 TON T. K. K. S. S.

TENYO MARU

will call at Shanghai on

February 1

and will proceed the same day

Direct to Manila

Special Round-Trip Fare P.100

The s.s. Tenyo Maru should arrive in Manila in time for the opening of the Carnival. She is appointed to sail for Hongkong on February 6, which port she is scheduled to reach two days later. The rate of P.100 for the round-trip is exclusive of board and meals during the vessel's stay in Hongkong, and there will be no refund of any unused portion of the ticket.

Those who may wish to make a longer stay in Manila should take advantage of the

Special Single Rate of P.66

from

Shanghai to Manila

It will be possible to stay two or three days longer in Manila, and yet catch the s.s. Tenyo Maru in Hongkong. There are frequent sailings by steamers of other lines from Manila to Hongkong.

For further information, apply to

The American Trading Co.
Agents of the
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
Imperial Japanese and U. S. Mail Line
Telephone 3229 **53, Szechuen Road**

Two Vital Questions

Where do you get your milk?
Are you sure that it is pure?

Think for a moment, and calculate how many of your friends and acquaintances have been carried off by one of the diseases which so frequently are induced by the use of impure milk.

Why not be quite sure about your milk supply?

CARNATION CREAM

is always

Clean, Sweet, and Pure

It is hermetically sealed and sterilized; it is

Always Safe

It is convenient. Keep as many cans as you like in your pantry. Open as needed.

It is fresh, sweet cows' milk brought to the consistency of cream by evaporation. Nothing is added, nothing is taken out but part of the water.

It adds a delicious flavour to everything cooked with it. Try it with coffee, cereals, fruit.

All the dealers sell it.

The Robert Dollar Co.

Agents

BRITISH DIPLOMACY CONCILIATORY TO U.S.

America Will Be Permitted To Import The German Dye-Stuffs

MORE FRIENDLY MOVES

Order Requisitioning The Hocking and Genesee Has Been Set Aside

By Sydney Brooks
(*Daily Mail*)

New York, December 12.—British diplomacy has not been always happy in its dealings with the Anglo-American questions evoked in this war. But the past week has seen it at its best. It has taken occasion by the hand in a conciliatory, pertinent, straightforward fashion, the effects of which are already marked.

It has set aside the order requisitioning the Hocking and Genesee and has announced an intention of allowing German dyestuffs to be exported; it has taken substantial steps towards setting the case of American ships' cargoes now pending in prize courts and towards releasing American-owned goods of German manufacture. All three excellent moves have been received with the greatest satisfaction by official and popular opinion.

In addition I understand that preliminary negotiations for a friendly settlement of the packers' [the Chicago meat firm] claims are making good headway.

Grievances Vanishing

The State Department, as a matter of form, will probably send a Note disputing the principles on which the recent prize court decision in the packers' case is based. But not much attention need be paid to it while efforts still continue to reach an amicable agreement on the substance of the dispute.

The same may be said of Mr. Lansing's Note of October 21. The best answer is to remove the material grievances complained of, and that is what the British Government is now doing. Merely legal disputation can wait.

The value of these concessions is threefold. First they will convince this Government of the sincerity of Great Britain's proclaimed desire to interfere as little as possible with neutral trade. Secondly, while powerless to influence the fundamentals of American policy regarding the war, they will do much to head off the agitation in Congress. Thirdly, they will free America's hands for dealing with the Germanic Powers.

This last just now is a vital consideration. The American Government is at length thoroughly aroused. Its Note to Vienna regarding the sinking of the Ancona will be published tomorrow. In my opinion it will first surprise and then sweep the country by its measured severity. It is not merely an outspoken but also a vehement document, not only firm but really implacable. It indicates with uncompromising trenchancy that the patience of the Government is all but at the breaking-point, and that it has no excessive desire to preserve even the semblance of friendly relations. The Note is addressed to Vienna, but is intended also for the enlightenment of Berlin.

It foreshadows exactly the line and tone that will be adopted when Washington formulates the final demands for the disavowal of the Luistania outrage and reparation for the loss of American lives.

The Plotters

Simultaneously with this gathering of diplomatic tension, vigorous action is being taken to uproot the German-American conspiracy. The American secret service is small but admirably efficient. The Allied Governments are under a greater debt to it for preventive work during the war than they realise or have any means of showing. Its organisation will shortly be increased. At the same time the Federal Government is arming itself with ample powers in the war of annihilation against the plotters. In the words of the President's Message they will be crushed out. The Government has all the necessary information for a sharp and relentless campaign and means to strike hard. Many heads of the consular and diplomatic services of Austria and Germany may be in the basket before long. In three months or so Count Bernstorff will be left in lonely magnificence till he too is toppled over the precipice.

All this means exciting times. It means a fast and rising tide of public indignation as the breadth and depth of the German-American conspiracy against the United States is made manifest. It means in my judgment the complete rupture of relations with Austria. It means also clearing the ground for the last effort that this Government will make to obtain satisfaction regarding the Lusitania. The external conflict with the Germanic Powers and the internal conflict with their agents and tools will from now onwards be prosecuted rapidly and together.

The best way we can contribute to the development of this situation is to let it alone. If there are matters in which it is possible for us to meet American wishes so much the better. If not, the negative but difficult virtue of avoiding blunders is all we need to cultivate. If any friction arises between the British and American Governments I feel sure it will not be provoked from this side.

State Buying of Ships

The forthcoming Ship Purchase Bill may seem an exception, but I venture with some confidence to predict that this Government will not buy nor will the owners sell the German ships now lying in American harbours, and that the Bill, even if it pass, will contain nothing internationally objectionable.

The whole Anglo-American prospect is remarkably and auspiciously clear. One last observation: this country is determined if possible to keep our of the war. But the very noticeable American antagonism to Germany grows and hardens with each fresh success of the German arms. Unlike the European neutrals, the United States is visibly stiffening under the effects of Teutonic victories. The present action of the Government shows this. The movements of public opinion show it still more. A realisation deepens that this is a conflict of absolutism versus democracy, and that America has a direct and inestimable interest in the triumph of the Allies.

This is a significant development and much may come of it. How much depends first and foremost on one man, the President.

U. S. Parcel Post Test

New York, December 12.—Germans in the United States have devised fresh means of testing the Government's decision not to permit the U.S.A. mails to be employed for the purpose of forwarding contraband of war to Germany.

They sent yesterday by the steamer Kristianiafjord 150 registered packages, each containing about 7lb. of condensed milk, lard, and rice, to friends and relatives in Germany. The average value of the packages is said to be 3s. 6d. and the average cost of sending them by registered post 14s.

At New York Post Office the view prevailed that the first-class mail, even if it contains contraband of war, is exempt from seizure and that the Government consequently practically guarantees delivery of the food. At the General Post Office in Washington a different view was taken of the question. It was pointed out that the question was an entirely new one, but the officials inclined to the belief that the belligerents have the right to make such restrictions with regard to the first-class mail entering Germany from this country as may be necessary to prevent the shipments of contraband.

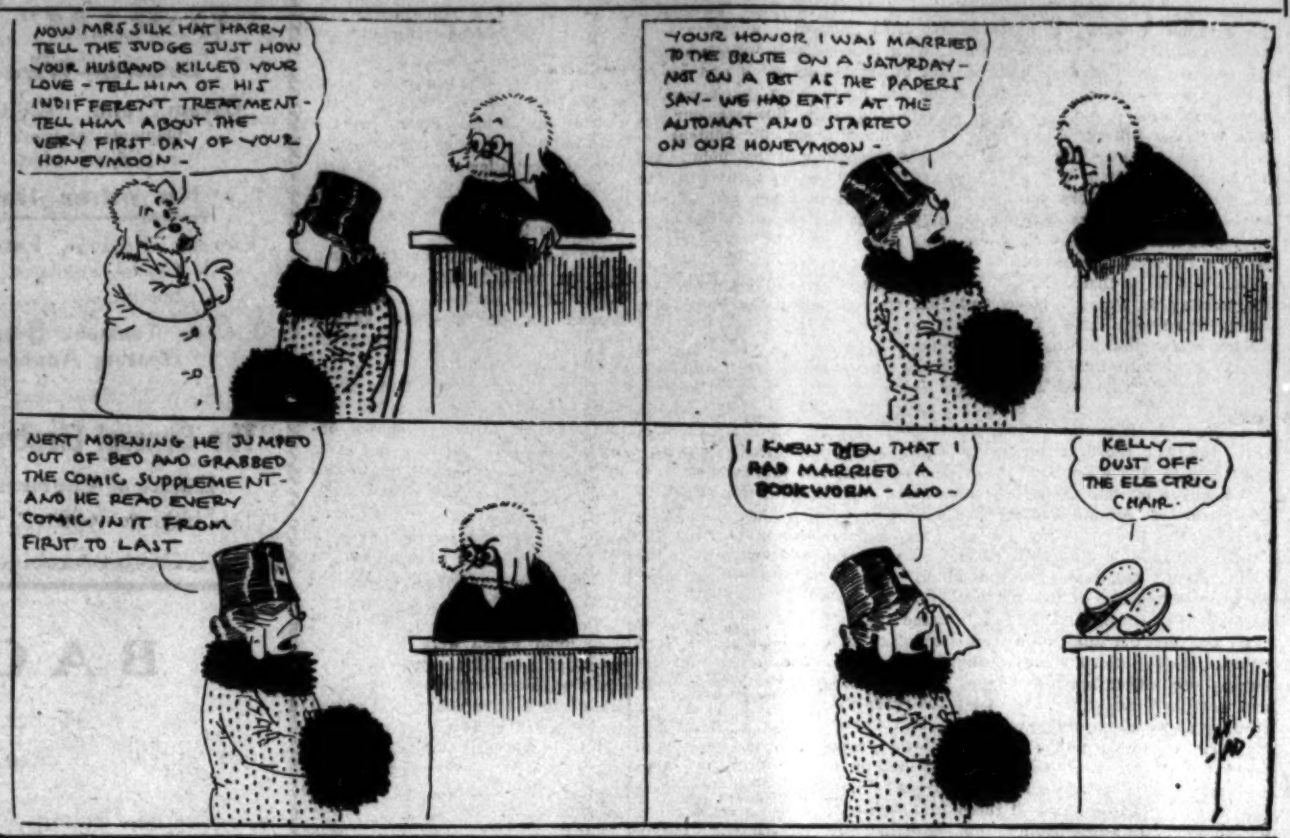
The parcel-post service between this country and Germany was suspended on November 15 and thousands of packages containing food were then returned to the senders owing to the decision of the Holland-America Line not to carry parcel post.

In a manifesto to the public the German-American Committee for Food Shipments declares that yesterday's registered post shipments are intended to create a precedent with a view to showing that no tangible ground exists for the suspension of the parcel post.

Hundreds of letters are being received here every week from Germany urging friends to forward wheat, flour, and other foodstuffs. One request was addressed to Professor Heinrich C. Bierwirth, of the German department, Harvard University. It asked him to post 200lb. of flour and 100lb. of bacon to relatives in Germany. The professor sought out the postal authorities, who informed him that the cost of sending the desired shipment would be £20. Other professors received similar appeals.

According to travellers who returned from Germany last week the peasants in Bavaria are now subsisting on a diet of bread and water, with an occasional helping of vegetables grown on their own grounds. In the courtyards of many cities the cobblestones have been removed and potatoes planted.

Judge Rummy — By Tad


NOW MRS SILK HAT HARRY TELL THE JUDGE JUST HOW YOUR HUSBAND KILLED YOUR LOVE - TELL HIM OF HIS INDIFFERENT TREATMENT - TELL HIM ABOUT THE VERY FIRST DAY OF YOUR HONEYMOON -
YOUR HONOR I WAS MARRIED TO THE BRUTE ON A SATURDAY - NOT ON A BET AS THE PAPERS SAY - WE HAD EATS AT THE AUTOMAT AND STARTED ON OUR HONEYMOON -
NEXT MORNING HE JUMPED OUT OF BED AND GRABBED THE COMIC SUPPLEMENT - AND HE READ EVERY COMIC IN IT FROM FIRST TO LAST
I KNEW THEN THAT I HAD MARRIED A BOOKWORM - AND -
KELLY — DUST OFF THE ELECTRIC CHAIR.

MONKEY BRAND TAKES ROOMS!

TAKE THE BATHROOM—

MONKEY BRAND

will make the brass taps sparkle—ensure that the Bath itself be spotlessly white and clean—it will make tilework iridescent—while all the woodwork and paintwork will speak volumes for the wonders of this clean, wholesome non-greasy cleanser and polisher.

How clean and inviting the Bathroom looks after it has been cleaned with Monkey Brand! not a speck of dirt anywhere—everything sparkling, everything spick and span.

MAKES
COPPER LIKE GOLD—
TIN LIKE SILVER—
PAINT LIKE NEW.

WON'T WASH CLOTHES!

BENJAMIN BROOKE & CO., LTD.
Agents, Lever Brothers (China) Ltd., 4, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Studebaker 1916

The NEW models are HERE!

—and in these new cars you get the utmost in Comfort, Convenience, Luxury

You must come in and see these new cars—ride in them—drive in them. For that's the only way you can ever realize the wonderful design and perfection of manufacture that have made Studebaker cars world-famous.

SIX-Cylinder Touring Model, Tls. 2,750

This is a light-weight and very economical touring car of luxurious appointments, very comfortable and of durable construction. It weighs less than 3,000 lbs. and costs many pounds less than any other car that compares with it in value.

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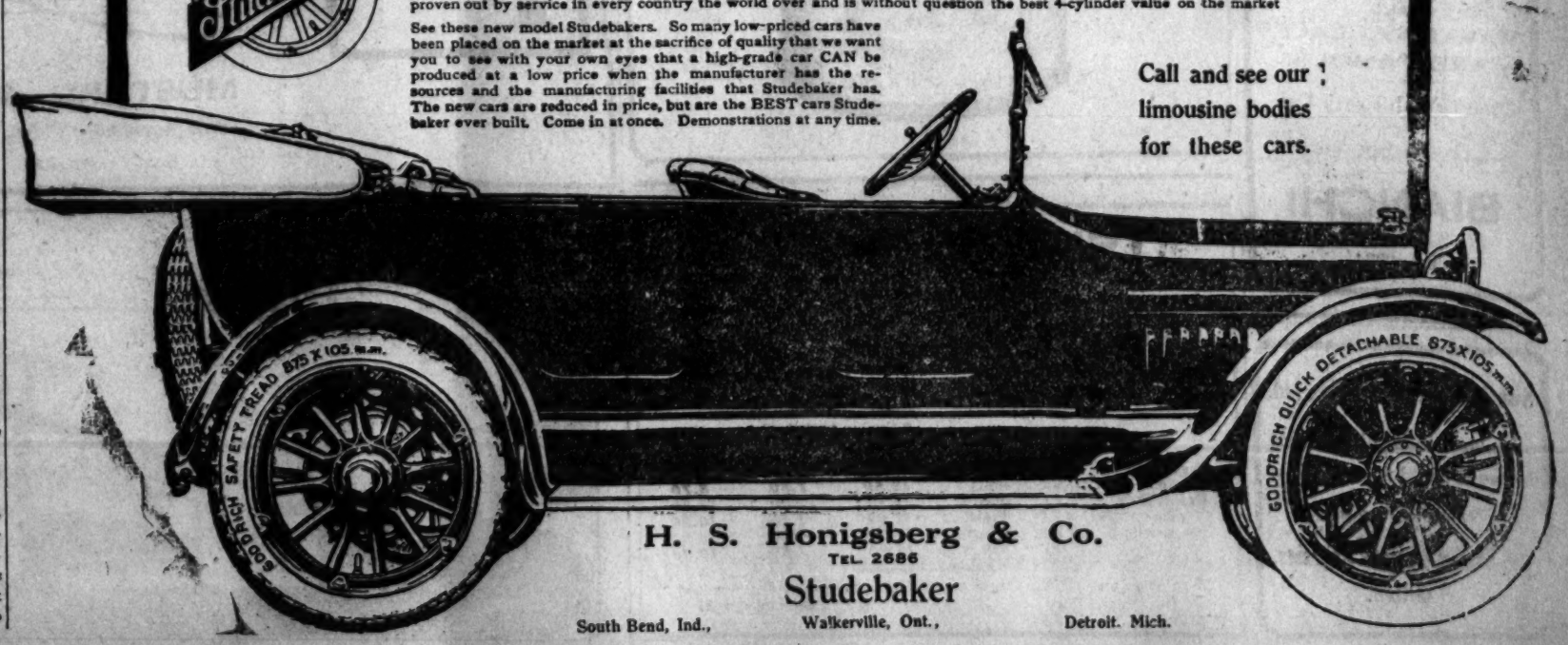

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Argonne Battle Continuous With A Foe More Dreaded Than Shells or Rifles---Mud

Mire Causes More Sickness Than Shrapnel Does Wounds, and Frequently Walls of Trenches Collapse; Observers' Anxiety to Get on Dry Earth Nearly Costs Their Lives, When German Shell Explodes Only Thirty Yards Away—Rats Swarm the Ditches in Battalions, Attacking Sleeping Soldiers

By Lincoln Eyre

Field Headquarters of the French Armies in Argonne, December 16.—In the Argonne a great battle is raging. It isn't a fresh French offensive nor yet another of the Crown Prince's futile attempts to break through and invest Verdun.

The official communication contains no mention of it. Yet to the men in the trenches it is a far more harassing engagement than any into which they might charge with bayonets fixed. An outburst "Trommelfeuer" from German batteries they would deem insignificant alongside the unceasing attacks of their present foe.

For the name of that foe is mud. He is more tenacious—clinging is perhaps a better word—than were ever von Hindenburg's pincers upon the flanks of the Russian bear, more enduring in his onslaught than the longest bombardment and more disagreeable to face than a German machine gun. He doesn't have to begin an offensive. He is always offensive.

New Yorkers who dive into subways, street cars or taxis the minute the pavements get a bit skiddy won't dispute me when I say the French Poilu would encounter any amount of German high explosives rather than a like amount of mud. They will smile sardonically as I smiled a few days ago when Private Jack Casey, erstwhile a good New Yorker himself, but today a veteran of the Foreign Legion, murmured morosely: "I don't mind the fighting, but I want to get out of the mud. Gee, how I hate it! Say, can't you get me into the aviation corps?"

Aviation with All Its Hazards Seems Better to Casey Than Life in the Mud

Just how high the death rate in the French flying corps is known to the military chieftains. But its altitude, no matter how nerve-wracking, wouldn't bother Casey as long as it would lift him out of the mud. After what I have seen and done here in Argonne I don't blame him for feeling that way.

What I have seen among other things was more varieties of mud than Heinz ever produced in pickles.

What I have done in common with five other civilians and several French officers was to bring down upon our hapless heads a volley of high explosives, because in vainly seeking escape to the greater enemy—mud—we exposed ourselves to the telescopic gaze of a lesser one—artillery.

Proof, If Desired

Journalistic jousts with perils of war being largely discredited nowadays, let me add that for the truthfulness of the above statement I have the assurance of two officers of the French General Staff, whose names and addresses I am ready to confide to any sceptic appealing to the World's Bureau of Accuracy and Fair Play.

Owing to the rigid rule against identifying in war correspondence officers below the rank of an army commander, my witnesses cannot be named here.

Here's how it happened. A colonel and five men who with myself are the guests of the French Government at the front hail from such diverse points as Christiania, Copenhagen, Geneva, Buenos Aires and Peking.

To start with, we had the honor of being entertained at luncheon by the general commanding the armies in Argonne in a charming old mansion used as his headquarters. Five courses were set before us within sound of the "Jack Johnsons." It couldn't have been surpassed by Delmonico, and the conversational accompaniment was delightful.

Mud, the Ever-Present Topic

Therefore, it would be both discourteous and incorrect to say our repast was in the least muddy. Yet, though the talk ranged from politics in China—our Peking delegate is a French Minister Plenipotentiary temporarily attached to the Chinese Government—to conjectures as to why a German sabre had been used to slash open an antique sideboard in the dining-room, the subject of mud kept constantly recurring.

And the general parting advice as we started off to the trenches was "keep clear of shells—and mud."

The last half of the injunction sent us away laughing merrily. It amused us that a general should imagine we were afraid of mud.

We compared notes on muds we had known, and decided that the Argonne couldn't possibly show anything classier in that line than what our respective communities had produced. Insisting, they scorned to dress up for a little jaunt to the front, some of our companions pointed with pride to the rightness of their footgear. I felt quite abashed at having worn my heaviest boots, until I caught the amazed expressions of the staff officers and noted their boots were several degrees heavier than mine.

En route to the Four de Paris where we were to leave our motors and strike into the boyaux (communicating trenches) we stopped at Sommeilles. Sommeilles is one of the skeleton villages in northern France. It had been burned to the ground with mathematical deliberation and a goodly percentage of its inhabitants shot.

Sees Wrecked Village

A quaint old hero who dwelt in the wooden house of a type built by American Quakers in these devastated communities gave me an inkling of the horrors never yet described even in official reports.

"See that cellar there," he muttered, pointing to where a house had stood. "An old man and four women were shot in there. The Boches stuck their rifles through the cellar windows and fired again and again. I saw it with these eyes. I saw them do the same things in 1870, too, but they'll never get a chance to do them again."

We moved off into the depths of the forest of Argonne, where the army of the Crown Prince lay so snugly ensconced behind its earthen fortifications. Before long, we found ourselves struggling in the clutches of that other enemy—mud.

By the time our ankles were submerged in the brown slime of the boyaux our officer guides stopped and consulted an expert in mud strategy as to which path was best. He was a simple Poilu, but one could tell by the alertness of his expression, even under its mask of clotted mud, that he knew all there was to be known about liquified soil.

A Pleasant Alternative

"Mon capitaine," he said, "if you go this way you probably will be drowned. If you go that way you can only get stuck in the mud."

We chose the latter route, and as we filed by the strategist I asked him how it was in the firing trenches.

"Very luxurious, monsieur," he replied; "we have running water on every floor."

Our object point was a summit from which, screened by trees, we could glimpse the German lines a few hundred yards away. We were too well screened by mud, however, for me to remember whether we ever reached this crest. I recollect only that at one place the boyau suddenly ceased and we stepped out into the sight of German snipers across a narrow valley.

Usually I am very modest when it comes to treating Germans to a view of myself under such circumstances, but on this occasion the relief of merging from the oozy embrace of the boyau's bank walls led me to forget those hostile eyes altogether.

Panting ponderously, we stood for several minutes in the open, my only thought as I gazed across at the ribbons of earth behind which crouched the Crown Prince's legions being is there as much mud there as here. Then we lurched back again into the other boyau. Water overtook us. It wasn't exactly water either with which we were besieged—it was fluid mud. It clung to our calves and then to our knees and was about to tackle us about the thighs. We cried Enough!

With one accord, we clambered out of that sticky ditch and rested our feet again upon the comparatively solid earth. Such was our joy, we civilians would be content to linger indefinitely at that point. We even plucked up enough spirit to recall the general's advice and bandy quips about our respective and dripping shoes.

But, even our combat with the mud hadn't made the staff officers forget that where a boyau has been built, it is unwise to show one's self long above it, the object of the boyau being to shelter one from the enemy's missiles. They also remarked that the denuded autumn trees are none too secure a protection when one is only 1,500 yards from the opposing line and recalled that we had acquainted the Germans with our whereabouts in that open space a few minutes before.

So we began to move toward the rear. Up to that time it had been quiet in our sector, but now there came suddenly a gad fly note of a transient shell. I thought it seemed fairly close, and a subsequent explosion proved it wasn't more than 200 yards away.

The veriest novice at the front, however, speedily becomes inured to the song of shells, provided it doesn't rise to a crescendo in his immediate neighborhood. So we plodded along through the underbrush, taking small notice of several other high explosive salvos in the woods about until suddenly a new note rose above the tree tops.

Disregard First Salvos

Instinctively we came to a halt as it smote our ears. It was the familiar whining whee of the incoming projectile, complicated by a louder, more metallic menace and despening into a whooshisz which rang fearfully in one's brain.

All that I can remember after that was a cinematograph glimpse of the officer ahead of me flinging himself and his heaven blue uniform into the mud and a combination of earthquake, volcanic eruption and cloudburst right next door to me, attended by a partial eclipse of what little sun there was left in the sky.

When I came to I was reclining in a careless posture assumed by the others in the party—as close to the ground as possible—and various black objects were drifting earthward all about us.

"Don't get up until all the pieces have fallen," I heard some one say, and then an officer tranquilly observed that "that one was only about thirty yards away—a 105 millimetre, too."

We didn't have to be told to hustle along after we'd recovered our equilibrium. It seemed to come natural for us to scurry through those trees without loss of time.

We slowed up only on gaining the road upon which were waiting our cars, but even that supposedly sheltered highway lost caste with us when our soldier chauffeurs related how the shells had been dropping at regular intervals along it and how one had burst only twenty yards from the motors.

No Rest for the Scared

I for one didn't feel comfortable until we got to Saint Menemould. Even there I was shocked to note on the door of our hotel a sign reading, "Bombproof cellar in case of bombardment."

At dinner that night an argument arose between the military men and

(Continued on Page 7)

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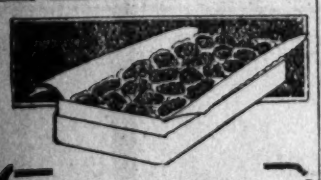

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Export Beer	48	Quarts	11.50	1.20	10.30
do.	72	Pints	12.00	1.80	10.20
Pilsener Beer....	48	Quarts	11.50	1.20	10.30
do.	72	Pints	12.00	1.80	10.20

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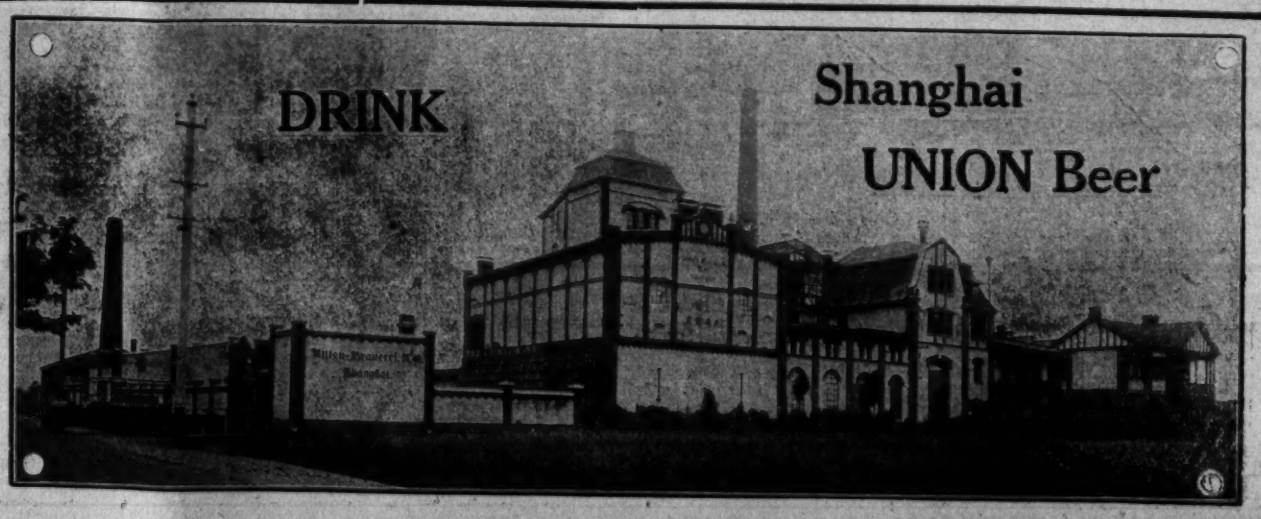

GERMANS ARE PROVING POWER OF THE STATE, PROF. FRANCKE ASSERTS

Tells University Conference They're Undergoing Greatest Test of Stamina

Worcester, Mass., December 16.—Speaking this afternoon before the Clark University Conference, Prof. Kuno Francke of Harvard declared that the present war is "a test of the German theory of the state."

In this theory, he said, is to be found the best reason for the extraordinary strength and will power displayed by Germany.

Dr. Edward Krehbiel of Stanford University, who followed Prof. Francke in a discussion of the war, declared that nationalism is no longer the true test of division of modern society, and that the true influence of a nation is entirely independent of its boundaries.

"In the present war Germany is undergoing the greatest test of national stamina to which any nation ever has been put," said Prof. Francke. "For more than a year all Germany has been one vast beleaguered fortress. The best reason to account for her extraordinary manifestation of national will power is the impetus given to the whole of German life by the German theory of state.

This theory rests upon the fundamental conviction that the state is not only a protector of vested rights, not only a guardian of public safety and of social conditions that make for individual happiness, but that it is preeminently a moral agency, superior to society, and that its principal mission is to raise the indivduals that make up society to a higher level of public consciousness and energy."

The German people have been so imbued with this ideal of the state, he said, that it has given rise to a stronger spirit of national service and achievement than possessed by any other country. It is absurd to suppose that there can be despotism where such a spirit exists.

"It is fanciful and false," he said, "to see in the abundance of munitions and all the other army equipments in Germany, even after a year of isolation from the rest of the world, a proof of Germany's having stored up, before the war, a fabulous amount of war material. Indeed, in September, 1914, and again in February, 1915, Germany had a decided shortage of ammunition. The present abundance is proof of the extraordinary ability and willingness of the German people to adjust themselves to the supreme need of the hour. It also shows that the soul of Germany is in the fight, and that it is the people and not the military class that is waging it."

War Baby Brought by Baroness Barred

BARONESS NADINE DE KLIFUSS PROCTOR

New York, December 9.—A foster-mother and an American home are denied Jeanne Procter, a tiny thirteen months old orphan, and the first war baby to knock at Uncle Sam's door.

Baroness Nadine de Klifuss Procter, divorced wife of Percy Procter, soap millionaire, wants to adopt the baby. At Ellis Island she was told that the one year old war orphan was not eligible to land. The Baroness has appealed through her attorney, Simeon O. Pollock.

Several months ago while the baroness was nursing in Flanders she learned that the baby's mother had died on the battlefield. She decided to adopt it. Instead, however, of having adoption papers, prepared in Belgium she waited until she was ready to sail for New York. Then she asked Mrs. Mary Stanford to bring the baby over on the St. Paul with her own daughter.

Mrs. Stanford virtually has the custody of the child. At the hearing before the Board of Special Inquiry she and her daughter were excluded, as well as the baby, as there was no way of getting the baby back to England except with the person who brought it. Those who saw Jeanne marvelled that the immigration men could withstand the little one's prettiness and turn it back to Belgium, where it will have to remain in a foundling asylum.

Mud is Dreaded More Than Shells

(Continued from Page 6)

us civilians as to why the Germans had wasted their energy and explosive substance on our group. We felt sure the explanation lay in the presence of staff officers, always tempting target for snipers; but they averred the shells were aimed at that exposed spot between the boyaux, because civilians seen at that distance might be anybody, from the President of the Republic to—well, neutral journalists.

We were as one, however, with regard to the pre-eminently obnoxious qualities of Argonne mud. What we went through that day wasn't repeated, for our gides were considerably more cautious about venturing into the muddied sectors.

But, at many points, I was made to realize the terrible grip in which all winter long the mud holds the Poilus of Argonne. Even in reserve positions behind the front they cannot altogether escape it.

It causes more illness than shrapnel does wounds, and now again when the walls of the cavernous sleeping quarters cave in it kills outright, stifling its victims beneath tons of clammy soil.

Can you imagine never being free of mud for five months? That is the condition of affairs in most of the places I've visited in the last four days.

And in its inglorious campaign this foul foe is assisted by two characteristic allies—lice and rats.

Of the former there's little to be said. The latter are less easily withstood, particularly when with two or three comrades one is on duty alongside a mitrailleuse in a two by four embrasure, lighted only by dulled rays creeping through a slit for the machine gun's muzzle.

Rats by Battalions

It's then that the rats come forth by troops, battalions and brigades, ravenous and ready to attack even armed men. It's not a pleasant thing to fall into an exhausted slumber in such a gloomy pit and awake to find three or four monster rodents tearing at one's leg. That was the experience of at least one Poilu with whom I talked.

The explanation for the hordes of vermin infesting the underground passages in which the modern warriors dwell is a simple one. Driven from their nests in towns and villages levelled by torch or shellfire, the rats naturally migrate toward the nearest habitations which, of course, are the trench lines. They find plenty of straw with which to build new nests in the mud and then they sally forth in hideous numbers to search for food.

A general commanding an army corps told me how he had been on the point of offering half a sou for every rat killed by the men of his corps. The commandant of a battalion said to him, "General, your undertaking would be a pretty heavy expense. My battalion alone killed 1,580 rats last week."

"Not being a millionaire, I reduced the bounty to half a centime per tail," the general concluded.

It's White Buttons Now, Or Safety Pins for Men

There's a Shortage in Colored Ones and No Dyestuff to Make More

Philadelphia, December 16.—White buttons, hitherto worn by men almost exclusively on undergarments and shirts, will soon be used by them on overcoats, business suits and in every place that a button is usually worn. Either that or the victim will wear none at all and depend upon safety pins or binder twine to hold his garments together.

This is the condition which is fast approaching, according to Emil Weicht, a member of one of the largest ivory button manufacturers in the country. The trade is short of colored buttons and the embargo on log wood has intensified an already critical situation in the vegetable ivory button industry, as the log wood dyes were the last hope of the button makers in the general dye shortage.

"As things look now it means white buttons or none at all," Mr. Weicht said.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 15, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.75
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash ..... per tael	1870
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7¼ Tls.	7.68
Exch. @ 73.00—Mex. $	10.52
Peking Bar	390
Native Interest	.04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	27.34
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.77
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T	2-7¼
London .....Demand	2-7 1/16
India .....T.T.	193¾
Paris .....T.T.	360½
Paris .....Demand	361
Hamburg .....T.T.	—
Hamburg .....Demand	—
New York .....T.T.	61¾
New York .....Demand	61⅞
Hongkong .....T.T.	75⅝
Japan .....T.T.	81¼
Batavia .....T.T.	133⅝

Banks' Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8¼
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	2-8⅜
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅛
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	2-8 1/16
Paris .....4 m-s.	379
Hamburg .....4 m-s.	—
New York .....4 m-s.	65¼

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1—Hk. Tls.		7.02
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs		3.92
„ „ 1—Marks		2.94
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.		1.48
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen		1.34
„ „ 1—Rupees		2.14
„ „ 1—Roubles		2.28
„ „ 1—Mex. $		1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Exchange Quotations

On Germany—		
Tel. Transfers	267	nom.
Demand	267½	„
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.	269	„
Credits, 4 m-s.	—	
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	312½	
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	315½	

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.725
Chinese Dollars, 72.70
On Peking, Demand, 105⅝
On Tientsin, Demand, 106¼
On Newchwang, Demand, 84¾
On Hankow, Demand, 103¼
On Chungking, Demand, 105 1/16
On Nanchang, Demand, 74
On Foochow, Demand, 98 7/16
On Amoy, Demand, 72½
On Swatow, Demand, 97⅝
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87 7/16

January 15, 1915.

Commercial Cables

Reuter's Service

London, January 14.—Following are today's rates and prices:—

Consols 2½% for account..	£58⅞
Cheques on London at Paris	Frs.27.86
T.T. on London at New York	$4.77
Bar Silver Spot	27 1/16d.
Egyptian Cotton Brown...	11s. 00d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton.	6s. 05d.
Mid-American Cotton	8s. 06d.
Plantation Rubber	3s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.
Indian Tea	9½d.
Ceylon Tea	9¼d.

INTER. SAVINGS SOCIETY

The 40th Drawing of the $2,000 Premium Bonds of the International Savings Society took place yesterday.

The result was as follows:

Bond 56

	$
Wong Shiang-lin (Tientsin)	1,630
Chang Sui-san (Tientsin)	1,630
Chang Yen-ting (Canton)	1,630
Bond 995	
Noel B. Ramsay (Shanghai)	714
Bond 925	
Si Chi-fong (Foochow)	300
Bond 146	
R. Fang (Shanghai)	200
Bond 380	
Ko Ya-moon (Shanghai)	150

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
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London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 14.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation, First Latex.
Spot: 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.
April to June delivery: 3s. 5½d.
Tendency of market: Easier and Closing steadier.

Last Quotation, London, January 13.
Spot: 3s 9¼d. to 3s. 10d.
April to June delivery: 3s. 8½d.
Tendency of market: Very dull.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 14.—Following are today's metal market prices:—

	£	s.	d.
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	29	2	6
Standard Tin (Cash)	173	10	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	25	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months) ..	175	0	0

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, January 15, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Langkats Tls. 37.75
Almas Tls. 18.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.00
Butes Tls. 2.05
Chemors Tls. 2.50
Chemors Tls. 2.55
Consolidated Tls. 5.25
Dominions Tls. 18.75
Kamuntings Tls. 13.50
Kota Bahroes Tls. 15.50
Pengkalans Tls. 16.00
Seekees Tls. 11.00
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 3.00
Ziangbes Tls. 8.50
Bukits Tls. 7.60
Hall Holtz $16.00

Direct Business Reported:
Batu Anams Tls. 2.30
Kota Bahroes Tls. 15.75
Taipings Tls. 3.25
Ziangbes Tls. 8.75

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, January 15, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Kotas Tls. 15.90 cash
Kotas Tls. 16.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.60 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.85 cash
Batu Anams Tls. 2.45 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.25 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.50 cash
Kotas Tls. 16.25 January
Dominions Tls. 19.00 cash
Almas Tls. 17.25 cash
Almas Tls. 18.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.60 cash
Taipings Tls. 3.25 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.15 cash
Permatas Tls. 8.00 cash
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.25 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.50 cash
Langkats Tls. 28.00 cash
Semambus Tls. 2.35 cash
Tebongs Tls. 33.00 January
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.75 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.40 cash
Gulas Tls. 12.75 cash

Direct
Gulas Tls. 13.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 19.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.40 cash
Karans Tls. 19.25 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.00 cash
Pahangs Tls. 3.00 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.10 cash
Almas Tls. 18.25 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.
Subscribed Capital .... Tls. 500,000.00
Paid Up Capital. ..... Tls. 50,000.00
A British Company
Issuing all forms of Life. Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.
Assurance Fund
(31-3-'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72
Assurances in force exceed
Tls. 31,700,000.00
Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine	*LIFE*
Capital $1,200,000.	Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.
LO SUN, Manager. YEE TSEU-CHIEN, Manager.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	835 B.
Charterod	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187½ N.
Cathay, ordy.	2.35 B.
Cathay, pref.	6½ B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$415.
North China	Tls. 182½S.
Union of Canton	$950 B.
Yangtsze	$265.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$152 B.
Hongkong Fire	$410 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128 B.
"Shell"	86s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 19½.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 53 B.
Kochien	Tls. 20 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12.35
Oriental Cons.	35s.
Philippine	Tls. 3¼
Raub	Tls. 3.35 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$84 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 60 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls.92½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$77 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 106 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 107 S.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$7 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 60 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 73 B.
International Pref.	Tls.76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 78.
Soy Chee	Tls. 41½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 92 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 15
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 111 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$129 Sa.
Green Island	$10.70 B.
Langkats	Tls. 37¾ Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16 B.
Llewellyn	$62½.
Lane, Crawford	$100 Sa.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6½.
Weeks	$19 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2¼ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 16 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6.40 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.30 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7.60 B.
Bute	Tls. 2.05 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.65 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 18 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5.65
Consolidated	Tls. 5¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 18¾ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 12¾ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 25
Kamunting	Tls. 13½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.45 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 22 B.
Karan	Tls. 22
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 15½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22 B.
Padang	Tls. 20 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 16 B.
Permata	Tls. 8
Repah	Tls. 1½ B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.40 B.
Seekee	Tls. 11 B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.15 B.
Senawang	Tls. 27
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 5 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 3 B.
Sungala	Tls. 3¼ B
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8 B.
Taiping	Tls. 3.10 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 11 B.
Tebong	Tls. 32 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 8½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber...	Tls. 160 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 15 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$3 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 91½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 31 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 98 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 300.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 14 was 235 tons."

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, January 7.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

Our market continues brisk, and a large volume of business has again to be reported, shipping shares still monopolising interest, almost to the exclusion of everything else, with the exception of a few spasmodic dealings in Rubber shares of the Singapore and Shanghai Companies.

London quotes nearly all the Sterling rubber counters up, but until the restrictions regarding the sale of stocks to London are removed by the Theasury such quotations must be regarded as purely pro forma so far as Hongkong is concerned.

In Shanghai a little time is spared now and again to switch the interest from Rubbers on to Cotton Mill shares, but rubber interest seems to be so all-absorbing that such turns of the market are invariably short lived. However, the Cotton Market is undoubtedly healthier in tone, and a fair amount of business has taken place, Shanghai for the most part being a buyer.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have come to business at $800, at which a few shares could probably be placed.

Marine Insurances.—Union have changed hands at $910 with further buyers in evidence. Canton at $415, North Chinas at Tls. 180, and Yangtszes at $280 are a steady market at quotations with a small business passing.

Fire Insurances—China Fires are in demand at $152 and Hongkong Fires have advanced to a buying rate of $415.

Shipping.—Douglases continue their advance, and are today quoted $113 buyers for cash with $117½ done for March. Indos have been freely dealt in on a still further rising market, business having been done as high as $178 for March. At the close the quotation for cash is $172 and March $177 whilst Deferred are in strong request at $120½ for cash and $123½ for March. Preferred are very quiet, small sales being reported at $53. Star Ferries at $37½ could probably be placed at quotations. Steamboats have changed hands at $20.

Refineries. — China Sugars have strengthened to a buying rate of $126½ with $132 done for March. Luzons are offering at $37.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have remained steady throughout the week with practically no fluctuations from the present rate of Tls. 35 buyers. Raubs are enquired for a $3.35. Kailans are a neglected market at 30s. Ural Caspians have been marked up to 38s. 9d. to bring them into line with the London quotation.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have been the medium of a fair business at $77 for

(Continued on Page 9)

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED
33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.
CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.
Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.
FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum; in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales or Dollars 200 respectively.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.
Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.
C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
5671.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.
Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alxander Wallace, Esq.
Bankers:
The Bank of England,
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.
Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bankok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Medan	New York
Yokohama	Hankow	

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGIAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on DaHy Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. T. BEACH, Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road,

The Bank of China.
(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.
SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit. Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.
Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Sagon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles,
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	Kpg. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.
Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favorise le Development u Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.
Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
9, Ningpo Road.
Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $100,000.
All kinds of banking business transacted.
Currency Exchange a speciality.
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.
Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.
K. P. CHUN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation
Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.
London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
Branches and Agents All over the World.
THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.
G. HOGG, Manager.
1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.
Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.
Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS
Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

Founded in 1889.	Founded in 1889.
Shanghai.	

Branches at
Berlin W., Unter den Linden 31.
Hamburg, Schauenburgerstrasse 24.

Calcutta	Kobe	Tsinanfu
Canton	Peking	Tsingtau
Hankow	Singapore	Yokohama
Hongkong	Tientsin	

Share Capital.....Tls. 7,500,000
Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg: "Chinabank." and Eastern branches: "Teutonia."
London Bankers
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons.
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.
Dresdnes Bank.
The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:
Bank fuer Handel and Industrie, Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
Dresdnes Bank, Berlin.
Mendelessohn and Co., Berlin.
National Bank fuer Deutschland, Berlin.
Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt ..
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. and Co., Cologne.
A Schaaffhausenscher Bankverojo, Cologne.
Bayerische Hypotheken and Wechsolbank, Munich.
H. FIDDA, Manager.

N.Y. NURSE'S DEATH IN GERMANY IS LAID TO A BRITISH ORDER

Blockade Held Up Rubber Gloves and She Died Of Infection

EFFORTS MADE TO GIVE AID

Threats to Stop Medical Supplies Fail to Move London To Lift Ban

New York, December 7.—Because of the lack of rubber medical supplies in Germany—a condition brought about by Great Britain's refusal to permit the American Red Cross to send such supplies to hospitals—a New York nurse is dead.

Miss Emma Duensing, who went to Germany last September as head nurse of a medical relief expedition, died November 5 at Oppeln, Silesia, of infection contracted from the wounds of a soldier for whom she was caring.

This was announced yesterday by Arthur von Briesen, Chairman of the American Physicians' Expeditions Committee, which sent Miss Duensing to Germany. In the statement telling of her death it was directly attributed to the shortage of rubber medical gloves, caused by the blockade.

Red Cross Reprisal Planned

The first intimation of this dangerous lack of medical supplies in Germany, because of Great Britain's attitude in holding up all rubber shipments, reached New York only on November 16, eleven days after the death of Miss Duensing.

On that date a wireless despatch from Berlin stated that the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, generally considered to be the organ of the German Chancellor, had published a letter from the American Red Cross to the President of the German Red Cross, informing him that unless Great Britain changed her attitude the American Red Cross, in protest, would withdraw all shipments of supplies to any of the countries at war.

Miss Mabel Boardman, Chairman of the American Red Cross, explained that the supplies in question included only rubber goods, of which rubber gloves for the protection of surgeons and nurses from gangrene and the other horrible infections of war conditions, constitute the most important item. At that time, Miss Boardman said, protest had been made through the British Embassy in Washington, but no reply had been received.

Served In American Army

Miss Duensing was forty-one years old, and a graduate of the nurses' school of the German Hospital in New York. In addition to her work on the staff of that institution, she served as a war nurse with the American army in the Philippines in 1900.

Surgeons of the German Hospital yesterday expressed themselves as deeply shocked at the news of Miss Duensing's death, and they were unanimous in declaring that she had been one of the most efficient, trustworthy and faithful nurses ever connected with the institution.

No information has been received as to the nature of the infection which caused Miss Duensing's death, but according to the report received, she had been ill but three days.

Ambassador Gerard's Offer

Washington, December 7.—"The situation in Germany in regard to rubber medical goods is acute," said Miss Mabel Boardman, Chairman of the American Red Cross, today, when told of the death of Miss Emma Duensing in Germany. We are in great need of rubber gloves in the Red Cross work there, but the British Government has not permitted us to ship them to Germany.

"We have been trying for some time to get the British Government to permit shipments. Our own Ambassador in Berlin, Mr. Gerard, has offered to receive and distribute the gloves in order to make sure that they were used for no other purpose, but we have heard nothing from London.

"We also appealed to the British Embassy here, and the State Department asked Ambassador Page to call in person at the British Foreign Office and urge a modification of the British attitude, but we have heard nothing of it."

Hongkong Share Market

(Continued from Page 8)

cash and $78 for January. It is to be noted that Hongkong Docks are now quoted separately for the old shares ex "rights," and the new shares, the former having come to business at $82½ and the latter at $78½. This form of quotation it is intended to use until after the payment of the next dividend, Shanghai Docks are wanted at Tls. 59 and Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 92½. New Engineerings could be placed at Tls. 9.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—The land market generally is very firm with buyers prevailing in all stocks, the quotations being as follows:—Cetral Estates $103, Hongkong Lands $104, Hongkong Hotels $108, West Points $78, Kowloon Lands $40 and Humphreys Estates $6¾.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have advanced to a buying rate of Tls. 147½. Shanghai Cottons have been sold to Shanghai to a fair extent between Tls. 88 and Tls. 91. International have advanced to a buying rate of Tls. 72. Kung Yiks are in steady demand at Tls. 14¼. Laou Kung Mows at Tls. 71 and Yangtszepoos at Tls. 5½. Soy Chees are a quiet market at Tls. 43½.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics have sellers at $43½ and China Light and Powers continue neglected at $4.70. Hongkong Trams have come into favor again with buyers offering $5.35.

The Hongkong Tramway Company approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending January 1 is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts to Dec. 31.
This year	$11,063	$573,363
Last year	10,261	578,369
Increase	802	—
Decrease	—	5,006

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are wanted at $10¼. China Providents have again advanced to a buying rate of $10 for cash with no sellers in evidence. Watsons are in steady demand at $6¾. Dairy Farms are wanted at $29. Ropes are a weak market with shares offering at $31½. Hongkong Ices are neglected at $190. Waterboats are offering at $16 and Powells at $6. Steam Laundries mark time at $3¾. Peak Trams (old) at $10 and (new) at 85 cents are in steady demand. Cements which at the close of last week were $10¼, changed hands as low as $10, but have recovered to a buying rate of $10.45 for cash with a fair business done for March at correspondingly higher rates.

Launch Services

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m. on the 18th inst.

Siccawei Weather Report

14.—The anticyclonic period is still prevailing in China: the high center remains steadily N. of the Yangtsze. A moderate depression outlines itself in Mongolia; a more marked center is deepening on Southern Philippines and advancing towards W.N.W. Very fine weather.

15.—Lovely weather, at Shanghai. Light N.W. breezes. The pressure is still gently falling, but keeps above the average.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, January 15, 1915.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	772 60	772.42
" " inches	30.42	30.50
Variation in m. for 24 h	-0 90	+0.20
Variation in m. for 12 h	-0.06	+0.77
Wind: Direction	NW	NW
Wind: Kilometer hour	18	16
Wind: Miles	11.2	9 9
Temperature: Cen	-0°2	5°1
Temperature: Fahr.	31.5	38.0
Humidity: 0-10	88	77
Nebulosity: 0-10	0	0
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Re inflinches	—	—

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on January 11, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	"	12-18
Pork	"	20-25
Veal	"	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	16-20
Pomfret	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	15-25
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$1.50-2.00
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per-doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	40-50
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	10-12
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	30-40
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	4-5
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	16-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-8
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	14-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	15-16
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	12-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.55
Rice	per 200 lb.	7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	"	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls.16.00
Coke	"	Tls.13.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

MAIL SCHEDULE.

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	Brit.	Fren	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Register.
Today.									
Chefoo via Tsinan	Train	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Tomorrow.									
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	8.30	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Omi Maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	4.30
Tientsin (E'day except Sunday)	Train	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	.
Hongkong	Anhui	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Idli	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond	Foochow		5.00	.	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kianghsia	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Kwangtse	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kianghsia	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Chefoo via Tsinan	Train	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Anhui	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chili	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Foochow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtse	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Foochow	Heimsing	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	A5.00
Europe via Siberia (Express)	via Pukow	J9.00	D8.30	C8.00	..	..	6.00	..	8.30
Tuesday, Jan. 18.									
Manchuria via Dalny	Sakaki Maru	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Japan & U. S. A.	Omi Maru	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(17th)
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Omi Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	P9.00*	9(17th)
Hankow	Loongwo	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Poyang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada U.S.A., Europe	Sado Maru	..	..	5.00	..	15.00	5.00	..	5.00
Japan, & U.S.A.	Sado Maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Batavia etc.,	Tjikembang	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
River Ports	Loongwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
River Ports	Poyang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Sado Maru		L5.00	..	B4.00	..	..	D9.00	8.30
Wednesday, Jan. 19.									
Honekong	Siukiang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Nganking	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Hopsang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Nganking	9.00		..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Hopsang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Siukiang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Pukow	J9.00	B8.30	C8.00	..	..	6.00	..	8.30
Thursday, Jan. 20.									
Japan, U.S.A.	Kasuga Maru	9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00*
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Kasuga Maru	..	G9.30*	..	..	..	..	H10.00*	9.30*
Friday, Jan. 21.									
Hongkong and Canton	Shidzuoka M.	9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00*
Hongkong	Satsuoka M.	..	10.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond	Shikinoka M.		..	..	..	..	..	O10.30*	10.00*
Japan via Nagasaki	Simbirsk	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Hankow	Wuchang		5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Wuchang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Saturday, Jan. 22.									
Japan and U.S.A.	Matsuyama M.	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Matsuyama M.	..	K10.30*	..	..	..	..	M11.00*	10.30*
Hongkong	Suwa Maru		5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Pukow	J9.00	B8.30	C8.00	..	..	..	..	..
Sunday, Jan. 23.									
Hongkong and Canton	Suwa Maru	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Hongkong and beyond	Suwa Maru	..				..	..	N9.30*	9.00*
Wednesday, Jan. 26.									
S. ports, Straits, India, U.S.A.	Porthos	..	..	Pnoon	..	..	Noon	..	11.30*

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Supplementary Chinese Registration 8 to 9 p.m.

B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m.

E Registration and Money orders up to 3.30 p.m.

F Money orders on France and foreign countries issued daily until noon. Parcel post per French mail s.s. Porthos will close at noon on Tuesday, January 25.

G Registration 9 a.m.

H Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m., January 19, and Money orders 3 p.m., January 19.

I Postal Money orders and Parcel Post until 5 p.m.

J Registration 8.30 p.m.

K Registration 10 a.m.

L Registration 4.30 p.m.

M Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and Money orders 10 a.m.

N Letters and boxes with declared value 9 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. January 22, and Money orders noon, January 22.

O Letters and boxes with declared value 10 a.m. Parcel post and Money orders 9.30 a.m.

P Letters and boxes with declared value 9 p.m., January 17, Parcel post 4 p.m. January 17, and Money orders 3 p.m., January 17.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow closes every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily a.m.	p.m.
Nanziang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitsang, Tsientun and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wusih, Wanglin, Changchow, Tahyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking ...	7.00	
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China..	6.15	
Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China..	9.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports 11.45		
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports 11.45		
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Soochow, Changchow, and intermediate places		4.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and N'king & North China...		9.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Sinchwang, Tsipao and Szeking, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtie, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Tangsi and Hangchow also Huchow.		6.00
Shanghai-Hangchow train		
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing and Tangsi, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Hangchow also Shaoshing and Siaoshan 12.30		
Shanghai-Hangchow train		
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		3.30
Shanghai-Hangchow train		
Woosung also Paoshan and Kiangwan..6, 7.30, 9.30, 11.10 a.m.		1.30, 3, 5, 7.15 p.m.
Woosung Train		
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow D.		7.00
Steamer		
Shanghai		
Steamer		
Tsungmi and Paochen....		3.30
Steam Launch every other day		
Phsinchen, Chuking, Pinghu, Tsingpu and Chungku, Paihokang & Chukiakio.		3.30
Steam Launch		
Minghong and Nankiao ..		3.30
Steam Launch		
Huchow, Nanzing & Linghu.		11.00
Steam Launch		
Minghong and Tukahong Nankiao .....noon		
Steam Launch		
Tangsi .....noon		
Steam Launch		
Haimenting and Miaochen.		3.00
Steam Launch		
Chowpu		7.00
Steam Launch		
Tatwan, Nankwei Fenghsien and Sinchang		8.00
Steam Launch		
Tachang		9.00
Courier		
Kiangnan Arsenal.		8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Taipoo.		8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Chwansha		7.00
Foot Boat		

AMUSEMENTS

Charles Chaplin

The Laughing Hit of the Century, appearing at the

APOLLO THEATRE

To-morrow Night

MONDAY, JANUARY 17th, 1916.

The World's Most Versatile and Ingenious Comedian.

Charles Chaplin

In another screaming Farce Comedy, in two parts, entitled

"His New Job"

It is the most mirth-provoking comedy yet produced by Charles Chaplin.

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

Great Success of

CHARLES CHAPLIN

in

"CHARLIE'S ELOPEMENT"

Screams of Laughter from title to the end.

Also

"HIS MUSICAL CAREER"

Charles Chaplin, a Keystone Piano--and a donkey in a "musical" comedy which has a watery end

EILEEN MELBOURNE

The Dashing Principal Boy, and

ADA EDNEY

The Sweet Soprano

Introducing new songs

Exclusive British and French Gazettes

Depicting latest war incidents

"THE PHANTOM OF HIS LOVE"

A Touching and Powerful Drama in Three Reels; featuring Mlle. Napierkowska, The famous Russian Dancer.

LYCEUM THEATRE

MONDAY,
January 17th, at 9.15 p.m.

VIOLONCELLO RECITAL

In aid of The Children's Refuge

by

MISS ELIZABETH HAMMOND

assisted by

Mrs. Grove, Mrs. Isenman and Mr. V. Meyer

Programme

I Sonata op 36 (A Minor) ..... *Greig*
Mrs. GROVE and Miss HAMMOND

II Lullaby ..... *Tschaikowsky*
To Daisies ..... *Quilter*
L'heure Exquise ..... *Hahn*
J'ai pleure en reve ..... *Hue*
Mrs. ISENMAN accompanied by Mrs. SUTHERLAND

III Minuet ..... *Beethoven*
Chanson Louis XIII et Pavane ..... *Couperin-Kreisler*
Ave Maria ..... *Bruch*
Scherzo ..... *von Goens*
Miss HAMMOND

IV Viol ..... *Beckgoard*
Aakande ..... *Lange Muller*
Ver hilset min sol ..... *Beckgoard*
Mr. V. MEYER accompanied by Mrs. COCHRANE

V Neapolitan Song ..... *Casella*
En Bateau ..... *Debussy*
Fair Rosmarin ..... *Kreisler*
The Swan ..... *St. Saens*
Gypsy Dance ..... *Jeral*
Miss HAMMOND

Reserved Seats, **$3** and **$2**, now on sale at MOUTRIE'S Admission to Gallery **$1.**

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME

For Friday, Saturday and Monday, 14th, 15th and 17th January.

"AN ADVENTURE IN A HAREM" In Two Parts

"KING COTTON"

"THE BELL OF JUSTICE"

"RENDEZVOUS INTERRUPTED"

"NEIGHBOURS"

"THE PRISON FLOWER"

"WHEN THE FIRE BELL RANG"

"DASH LOVE AND SPLASH" Keystone Comedy

Showing On Tuesday, 18th Jan.

"THE GOLDEN CALF"

A Four Reel Story of Absorbing Interest.

TOWA THEATRE

Corner of Chapoo and Woochang Roads

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

PROGRAMME

For 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Jan., 1916

"THOR, LORD OF THE JUNGLE"

Animal feature, interesting comedy in three parts

"MDE. DU BARRY'S FLIRTATION" Pathe colored drama

"GERMAN TITLE" Comic

"A DEVOTED GOVERNESS" Comic

"TILLY FLIRTS WITH HER UNCLE" Comic

LYCEUM THEATRE

In response to the urgent request of many people who have been unable to see

THE GRAND PANTOMIME

ALI BABA

It has been decided to give **ONE MORE PERFORMANCE.**

This will take place upon *Thursday, January 20th,* at 5 p.m.

The Box-plan will be opened at Messrs. Moutrie's at 8 a.m. on Monday, January 17th. Children half-price to all parts, except gallery.

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.---Tel. 1432.

COMMENCING

Friday, January 14th and Until Monday, the 17th

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

AN ALL
KEYSTONE PROGRAMME

The First and the Best Selection of Keystone Pictures of 1916.

LAUGH AND LIVE LONG

Mirth is the Best Medicine for War Times

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 18	..	Seattle	Tacoma Maru	Jap.	Nakamura	A. T. Co.
.. 19	10.30*	Seattle	Hado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N Y K
.. 22	..	New York	Skipton Castle	Br.		Dodwell
.. 25	..	Boston etc.	Tuscan Prince	Br.		Dodwell
28	P.M	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co
30	6.30*	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Hori	N. Y. K.
Feb 4	P.M	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopecraft	C P R
.. 8	..	New York via Cape	Indra	Br.		B & S
.. 8	..	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
.. 15	..	S.F'cisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.		C.M.S.S. Co
.. 18	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
18	P.M.	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	Halley	C. P. R.
27		Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
Mar 25	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.		C. P. R.
Apr. 17	..	S.F'cisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.		C.M.S.S. Co
June 24	..	S.F'cisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.		C.M.S.S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 15	6.30*	Nagasaki Moji	Hakusi Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
.. 15	7.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Nellore	Br.	King	P & O
.. 16	D.L.	Kobe, Straits etc.	Kutsang	Br.	Bradley	I. C.
.. 16	8.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Cordillere	Fr.	Magee	M. M.
.. 18	10 00*	Nagasaki, Moji	Omi Maru	Jap	Yoshikawa	N. Y. K.
.. 20	11.00*	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	Shimidzu	N Y K.
.. 21	P.M.	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R V F
.. 28	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co
.. 29	6.00*	Kobe Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 17	....	Batavia	Tjikembang	Dut.	Jurriaanse	H.-C. T. Co
.. 19		London	City of Colombo	Br.	Meria	A. T. Co.
.. 22	noon	London via Cape	Suwa Maru	Jap.	Sekine	N. Y. K.
.. 23	D.L.	London	Yangtsze	Br.	Hodgson	B. & S.
.. 24		Marseilles etc.,	Kashmir	Br.	Stone	P & O
.. 25	P.M.	Genoa	Glenlogan	Br.	Henderson	Glen Line
.. 26	A.M.	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
27	D.L.	Liverpool	Atreus	Bs.		B & S
31	..	Marseilles etc.,	Nellore	Br.	King	P. & O.
Feb 2		Marseilles etc.,	Cordillere	Fr.	Magee	M. M.
2	D.L.	London	Helenus	Br.		B & S
.. 6	..	Marseilles via Cape	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Satoh	N. Y. K.
.. 7	..	Bombay	Sardinia	Br.	Jaffery	P. & O.
.. 10	..	Genoa, London	Mongara	Br.	Fysh	P & O
.. 16	..	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	M M
.. 20	..	Bombay	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P & O

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 16	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kashing	Br.	Byers	C. N.
.. 16	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
.. 16	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	Chi.	Ross	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 16	D.L.	Swatow	Shuntien	Br.	N'combe	B. & S.
.. 17	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
.. 17	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chihli	Br.	Lloyd	B. & S.
.. 18	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	McArthur	C.M.S.N.Co
.. 18	A.M.	Foochow	Heinming	Chi.	Dickinson	C.M.S.N.Co
.. 18	9 00*	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	Eady	B. & S.
.. 18	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Foochow	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
19		Takao, Formosa	Anping Maru	Jap.	Miura	N K K
.. 20	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Siakiang	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
.. 21	11.30*	Hongkong	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
25	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
.. 26	..	Hongkong via Manila	China	Am.		C.M.S.S. Co
Feb 1	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A T. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 16	3.00	Weihaiwei, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
.. 16	D.L.	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	C. M. A.
.. 18	10.00*	Dairy	Takaki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	M. R.
.. 20		Dairy	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R. V. F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	Conley	C. M. S N
.. 17	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 18	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
.. 18	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
.. 18	M.N.	do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
.. 19	M.N	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	Mellwain	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 20	M N	do	Luenho	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	Wade	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 21	M.N	do	Suiwo	Br.	Cellar	J. M. & Co.
.. 21	M.N	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	Comm'ville	B. & S.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Jan 15	Japan	Omi Maru	2501	Jap.	Machida	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 15	Foochow	Heinming	1428	Chi.	Macfarlanson	C.M.S.N.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 15	Swatow	Shuntien	1031	Br.	N'thembe	B. & S.	C N W
Jan 15	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M S N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 15	Hongkong	Cordilliere	6007	Fr	Mage	Cie. M. M.	
Jan 15		Chienchang	839	Chi.	Kyle	F S N Co	
Jan 15		Sakigake Maru	2312	Jap.			
Jan 15	Daisy	Tencho Maru	747	Jap.	Kashima	S R. M.Co	W W
Jan 15	Hongkong	Anhui	1858	Br.	Eady	B. & S.	W T W
Jan 15	Hongkong	Eastern	3586	Jap.	Carter	G. L. & Co	
Jan 15		Tacoma Maru	3644	Jap.	Yamamoto	A. T. Co.	
Jan 15	Nanking	Ninja Maru	270	Jap.	Kawamoto	Suzuki	
Jan 15	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	2803	Jap.	Tasano	N.K.K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 15	Hankow, etc.,	Nanyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Kusakari	N. K. K.
.. 15	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	2672	Br.	Philip	J. M. & Co.
.. 15	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	2672	Br.	Frazier	B. & S
15	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	Taylor	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 15	Matsushima	Takasan Maru	1330	Jap.	Ghlespei	M. B. K.
.... 15	Innoshima	Anyo Maru	1345	Jap.	Taniyama	F. Co.
.. 15	Balikpapan	Camillo	3149	Br.	Roberts	A. P. Co.
.. 15	Chinwangtao	Proteus	1042	Nor.	Larsen	K. M. A.
.. 15	Japan	Hakusi Maru	1434	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
.. 15	Japan	Nellore	4250	Br.	King	P. & O.
.. 15	Tsingtau, Daisy	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
15	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.SN.Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 15	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
15	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	1285	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
15	Tientsin	Kwangping	1243	Br.	Anderson	M.B.K.
.. 15	Hankow, etc.,	Kinling	2511	Br.	Newcomb	B & S.
.. 15	Hankow	Shuntien	1788	Br.	Nor'combe	B & S.
.. 15	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	2200	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
.. 15	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	1211	Chi.	Ross	C.M.S N Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B N B	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	318	Fewel
J o	Jan. 7	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
S p	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antilochus	Jan. 5
City of Bombay	Nov. 21
Glengyle	Nov. 25
Harima Maru	Dec. 18
Hirano Maru	Nov. 14
Kamo Maru	Dec. 12
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
Katori Maru	Nov. 28
Kioto	Dec. 14
Lycaon	Dec. 18
Mentor	Nov. 27
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Nagoya	Nov. 18
Ningchow	Nov. 25
Peleus	Dec. 31
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8

For Marseilles, etc.

Athos	Jan. 8
Polynesien	Dec. 8

For Bombay

Namur**	Dec. 12
Nankin**	Dec. 26
Novara**	Jan. 10

For Vancouver, etc.

Aki Maru	Dec. 5
Chicago Maru	Dec. 5
Hawaii Maru	Nov. 20
Hazel Dollar	Nov. 23
Ide Maru	Jan. 13
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Shimpo Maru	Dec. 10
Tamba Maru	Dec. 19
Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28

For New York

Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Inverclyde	Nov. 28
Saint Bede	Nov. 18

For San Francisco, etc.

Manila Maru	Dec. 24
Panama	Dec. 16
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1
Tenyo Maru	Dec. 3

For Copenhagen

Indien (E.A.C.)	Nov. 4
Madala	Nov. 24
Yeddo	Nov. 21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Alcinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 13
Atreus	Dec. 11	Jan. 21
Denbigh Hall	Dec. 8	Feb. 10
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Glenstrae		Feb. 10
Helenus	Nov. 27	Jan. 18
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Indraghiri	Dec. 12	Feb. 15
Karmala	Dec. 11	Jan. 27
Kitano Maru	Jan. 1	Feb. 11
Katori Maru	Feb. 5	Mar. 24
Knight Companion	Nov. 27	Jan. 22
Laertes	Nov. 20	Jan. 26
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Mongara	Nov. 19	Jan. 17
Monmouthshire		Jan. 20
Namur**		Feb. 3
Nankin**		Feb. 17
Nagoya	Feb. 5	Mar. 23
Nore	Dec. 24	Feb. 10
Novara**		Mar. 2
Pingsuey	Dec. 3	Jan. 16
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Feb. 4
Sardinia**	Dec. 30	Jan. 20
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Jan. 20
Tottori Maru	Nov. 18	Jan. 20

FROM CALCUTTA

Japan	Jan. 7	Jan. 29

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Feb. 8
Empress of Japan	Jan. 1	Feb 4
Monteagle		Feb. 8
Shidzuoka Maru	Dec. 24	Jan. 20
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25	Feb. 22

FROM NEW YORK

City of Baroda	Oct. 30	Feb. 10
City of Bristol	Oct. 15	Jan. 25
Egremont Castle	Oct. 15	Jan. 18
Grena	Nov. 24	Jan. 30
Indra		Jan. 31
Kathlamba	Oct. 15	Jan. 25
Skipton Castle		Jan. 18
St. Patrick	Oct. 15	Jan. 30
Welsh Prince	Oct. 30	Jan. 30

FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	Dec. 26	Jan. 27

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile		Feb. 15
Japan	Dec. 2	Jan. 28

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Chiyo Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Mexico Maru		Feb. 15
Nippon Maru	Jan. 22	Feb. 30
Panama Maru		Jan. 16
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 8	Feb. 18
Tuscan Prince	Nov. 5	Jan. 17

*Due date is approximate
**Tran hipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. S. Takano, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. wharf on Tuesday, January 18, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Mackenion, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Kwanglee, Capt. J. McArthur, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply t oC.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Anping Maru, Capt. W. Miura, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on the 19th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Tuesday, January 25, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Tuesday, February 1, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN.—The str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on 20th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai and Chefoo today.

The I.-C. s.s. Hopsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Mongara from London left Hongkong on Thursday, and is expected to arrive at Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Chefoo for Chingwangtao on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Friday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Sishan left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The Prince Line s.s. Tuscan Prince, from New York left Kobe for Shanghai, via Karatzu on Thursday, and is expected to arrive here on the 18th instant.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Malwa, which connected at Colombo with the s.s. Sardinia, taking hence the English Mail of November 29 arrived in London on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ningchow which left Shanghai for London on November 23, arrived in London on January 13.

The steamer Shuntien reports passing the Customs cruiser Pingching on the 16th inst. at anchor at Matsu Island.

The steamer Changon is reported to be ashore on the upper end of Collision Island, about 500 yards clear of the channel.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru from Japan:—Mr. G. L. Turkow, Mr. G. Grotjahn, Miss G. Fouilleul, Mr. Gurvich, Messrs. T. Honjo, Y. Uchida, U. Saitoh, T. Yamamoto, S. Yagi, S. Kanoh, Y. Kataoka, H. Takahashi, Mrs. K. Takatani, Messrs. Y. Ishiwata, H. Yasugohchi, K. Koga, Mrs. T. Sekiguchi, Messrs. J. Koga, N. Itoh.

Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere from Marseilles:—Mr. Cruptil, Mr. Nachbaur, Mr. Dorizon, Mr. Risser, Mrs. Le Meure and child. From Singapore:—Mrs. Y. L. Hsu, Mr. K. L. Yang. From Hongkong:—Messrs. Woo Kwan-hop, Tam Ching-chark, Mak Sui, Tong Pack-yeung, Ng. Shunkwan, W. E. Schroder, James H. Backhouse. From Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. Tamaki Kosaka, Mr. and Mrs. Nishi Futigal, Mr. and Mrs. Nita Obashi, Mr. and Mrs. Hirani Kuhata, Mr. and Mrs. Foujinchi Ryono, Mr. and Mrs. Maeda Gabu, Mr. and Mrs. Higashi Kaino, Mr. and Mrs. Hayashi Nishi, Mr. and Mrs. Yamanako Tamagi, Mr. and Mrs. Okamoto Hara, Mr. and Mrs. Amagata Sujuki. From Hongkong:—Mr. Ling Kwong-tui, Mrs. Lee See. From Colombo:—Mr. Uchimatsu. From Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. Soommer Wilhelm, Mr. and Mrs. Dubois Carriere, Mr. Dupont. From Hongkong:—Mr. Tang Fueng-cheong, Mr. and Mrs. Ling Fong-tui.

Per s.s. Kinling from Hankow:—Consul and Mrs. Giles, Messrs. S. L. Wilson, A. H. Bremner, C. Lindstrom, J. W. Cox and C. Lacey.

Per s.s. Eastern from Brisbane:—Messrs. I. Verschoff, B. Hanoff (2), and Bazasoff. From Manila:—Mr. and Mrs. Cairns and two children:—Misses Everhart, Frey and J. Ros, Masters Ros (2), and Mr. Irby. From Hongkong:—Mr. A. H. Birkel.

Passengers Departed

Per s.s. Fengtien for Chefoo:—Mrs. and Master A. Lea and child, Mrs. Urquhart, Mrs. Lindsay, Misses Craig, Kinder, K. Judd, Fuller, Powell and A. Marshall, Masters J. Arnott A. Leon, and B. McCarthy, Messrs. Mortimer Reid, and Leong Wen-king.

Per s.s. Eastern for Port-Darwin:—Mr. K. Kh. Davidoff. For Brisbane:—Mrs. D. Kelleher and three children.

Per s.s. Kinling for Hankow:—Mr. T. E. Trueman.

Per s.s. Chenan for Hongkong:—Rev. J. L. Cheilletz, Messrs. W. Moore, Fay Cheng-kee, A. Y. Lichao, J. J. Gilmore, A. H. Nisbet, C. H. Sharp, A. M. Lafcinor and J. F. Summers. For Canton:—Messrs. Mishiyama and T. Yamaya.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L B 2
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VI
Dec 13	Dairy	Chefoo	684	Br.	Sinclair	M. B. K.	B I
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Tarabochia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Jan 10	Manila	City of Colombo	3979	Br.	Meria	Dodwell	P W E
Jan 13	Hongkong	Chenan	1355	Br.	Jones	B. & S.	W T W
Jan 13	Japan	Canton Maru	1997	Jap.	Fuji	M. B. K.	10 P
Jan 14	Hongkong	Chiyuen	1211	Chi.	Ross	C.M.S.N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2687	Ger.	Voerbeck	H. D. & Co	B XIII
Jan 14	Japan	Dainigenzan M.	1140	Jap.	Tanaka		
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	18.	Ger	Hense	H. D & Co.	10 p.
Dec 24	Foochow	Hsean	887	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Dec 28	Hongkong	Kwongsang	2283	Br.	Richard	J. M. & Co.	S H W
Sept 28	Hongkong	Kwangtan	1536	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.NS.Co	K N A C
Jan 3	Hongay	Kabo	981	Chi.	Hoeg	Meller & Co.	M.B.K.W.
Jan 8	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 11	Chwangtao	Kwangping	1285	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W
Jan 12	Hongkong	Kutsang	3110	Br.	Bradley	J. M. & Co.	S H W
Jan 14	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	Newcomb	B & S	C N C W
Jan 14	Hongkong	Kashing	1143	Br.	Byers	B. & S.	W T W.
July 18	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Raike	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Chingtao	Nikiang	840	Ger	Artan	H. A. L	9 p.
July 31	Kobe	Silesia	6446	Aus	Martinolitsch	Aus. Lloyd	C M L W
Dec 1	Cruise	Store Nordiske	659	Dan	Christiansen	G.N.T.Co.	8 p.
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	Chinese	S N Co	K N D W
Jan 6	Chwangtao	Sagittarius	1546	Br.	Anderson	K.M.A.	K.M.A.W
Jan 13	Chwangtao	Sakai Maru	1616	Jap.	Kato	M. B & Co	U S
Jan 14	Kobe	Satsuki Maru	18 4	Jap.	Saikawa	N. Y. K.	M.H.K.W
Jan 3	Japan	Taki Maru	1928	Jap.	Shiratori	S. S. Co.	10 p
Jan 12	Hongkong	Tjikembang	5028	Dut.	Jurriaanse	H.-C. T. Co	C M E W
Jan 13	Hankow	Taga Maru	1618	Jap.	Yano	N. K. K.	
Jan 13	Hankow	Taiko Maru	1815	Jap.	Yasaki	N. K. K.	L P D W
Jan 13	Japan	Take Maru	760	Jap.	Ohara	M. B. K.	U S
Jan 14	Hankow	Tachi Maru	1285	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.	L.P.D.W.
Jan 14	Japan	Tydeus	4800	Br.	Wallace	B & S	B V
Jan 14	Chwangtao	Tver	1492	Rus.	Casturin	K M A	10 p
Jan 13	Chwangtao	Volund	1114	Nor.	Hubert	K. M. A.	10 p
Jan 14	Japan	Yumihari Maru	553	Jap.	Kano	M B K	11 p

C. P. R.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.

(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan	Feb.	4
Monteagle	,,	18
Empress of Russia	Mch.	25
Empress of Japan	Apr.	7
Empress of Asia	,,	22
Monteagle	,,	28
Empress of Russia	May	20
Empress of Japan	June	9
Empress of Asia	,,	17
Monteagle	July	7
Empress of Russia	,,	15

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S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	28 Jan.
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	18 Feb.
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	17 Mar.
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	11 Apr.
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	6 May
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	3 June
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	23 June.

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	10 Feb.
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	6 Mar.
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	4 Apr.
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	28 May
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	20 June

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	17 Feb.
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	26 Mar.

From Shanghai to Manila and Hongkong

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	1 Feb.

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S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails April 17th., 1916.
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It May Mark First Step Towards A Better Understanding

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Peking, January 11.—The announcement that a mission of congratulation to the Emperor of Japan is to leave for Tokio shortly attracted much attention here. The relations between Japan and China are not nearly so cordial as those who wish well to those countries would desire. It would be profitless to seek to apportion blame for the creation of ill-feeling between the Japanese and Chinese; that ill-feeing exists is undeniable and the wisest course is to seek for means to transform it into friendship. Both in Tokio and Peking there are statesmen who realize that the establishment of cordial relations would be of untold mutual benefit, but, unhappily, so many incidents have occurred that have caused friction that it has been found difficult to take the first steps towards a better understanding.

The despatch of the mission under the leadership of Mr. Chow Tze-chi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is expected in some quarters to be productive of much good. The selection of Mr. Chow as China's representative is thought to be particularly happy. There are few men in the Government who have worked with such doggedness and resolution to direct China's feet to the path of progress. While genuinely anxious to accomplish reforms and to change the dilettante style of administration that used to prevail for modern and systematic methods, he has always remembered that, as conditions in China differ from those that obtain in any other part of the world, means specially adapted to the circumstances must be adopted to secure their improvement. Because of his sane and systematic methods of introducing reforms he has succeeded in accomplishing much more than if he had associated himself with those who want to make China run a sort of political Marathon race before she has learnt to walk with ease in modern foot-covering. But he has laid the foundations for industrial and commercial development by establishing a Commission that is rapidly accumulating the fullest information about China's resources, communications and so forth, and he has galvanized into life a Forestry Department which will no doubt be of inestimable service to the country. Mr. Chow goes to Japan with the prestige of a doer, not that of an amiable theorist, and he will, therefore appeal to the Japanese who admire efficiency of accomplishment above all things.

Officially it is announced that Mr. Chow's mission is simply to convey the felicitations of China to the Emperor of Japan upon ascending the throne of his fore-fathers, and to present to him the highest existing Chinese decoration. This may, of course, be the sole object of the mission, but even if no immediate political results are desired or achieved, it is hoped that one outcome will be increased cordiality in the relations between the countries. All who are not blinded by prejudice will admit that this is a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

Talented Young 'Cellist Plays In Behalf of Charity Tomorrow

Music lovers are reminded that tomorrow evening, Monday, Jan. 17, at the Lyceum theater Miss Elizabeth Hammond will give a violoncello recital in aid of the Children's Refuge.

Miss Hammond, a young American 'cellist who is in the Far East for a few months, has won the highest praise for her most beautiful playing wherever she has been heard. The critics of Paris and Chicago were especially warn in their expressions of admiration. That this praise was richly deserved she proved to a Shanghai audience by her performance on Dec. 19 last with the Municipal Orchestra at the Sunday concert.

Miss Hammond will be supported by Mrs. Grove of Nanking of whose powers as a musician it is unnecessary to speak, and by such well known amateurs as Mrs. Isenman and Mr. V. Meyer. The program is as follows:

I. Sonata Op 36 (A minor) Grieg; Mrs. Grove and Miss Hammond.

II. Cradle Song, Tschalkowsky; To Daisies, Quilter; L'heure Exquise, Hahn; J'ai pleure en reve, Hue; Mrs. Isenman accompanied by Mrs. Sutherland.

Miss Elizabeth Hammond

III. Minuet, Beethoven; Chanson Louis XIII et Pavene, Couperin-Kreisler; Ave Maria, Bruch; Scherzo, von Goens; Miss Hammond accompanied by Mrs. Grove.

INTERVAL

IV. Neapolitain Song, Casella; En Bateau, Debussy, Waltz, Kreisler; Miss Hammond accompanied by Mrs. Grove.

V. Viol, Bechgaard; Aakande, Lange Muller; Ver hilset min sol, Bechgaard; Mr. V. Meyer accompanied by Mrs. Cochrane.

VI. The Swan, St. Saens; Gypsy Dance, Jeral; Miss Hammond accompanied by Mrs. Grove.

A few reserved Seats at $3 and $2 are still available. Admission to the gallery $1.

Mrs. Lobingier and Sister Entertained

The luncheon given by the American Woman's Club in honor of Mrs. C .S. Lobingier and her sister, Miss Huneker, at the Palace Hotel yesterday was a distinct success. It was admitted to have been one of the most enjoyable social events ever planned by the club. The menu was short, specially selected and carefully supervised. Instead of following the custom of making formal luncheons take up the larger part of an afternoon, the affair lasted just two hours.

Miss Jansen welcomed the guests of honor and Mrs. Lobingier responded, giving a resume of her visit home. Miss Huneker delivered the greetings of home clubs to the American club in China. A trio by Miss Jansen, Mrs. Sartz and Mrs. Walker closed the luncheon. About 100 guests were present.

The committee which arranged the luncheon was headed by Mrs. J. J. Connell. She was assisted by Mrs. Seitz, Mrs. Grooms and Mrs. Bunn, the committee on decorations; and by the arrangements committee made up of Mrs. Hudson, Miss Murray, Mrs. Eisler, Mrs. Street, Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Stocker, Mrs. Darrah and Miss Allen.

JAPAN-CHINA TRADE

A Tokio despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese), says that the total exports of Japan to China for the first ten days of January amounted to Yen 1,540,000 and the imports from China to Japan Yen 1,650,000. The exports show a decrease of Yen 1,070,000 compared with the same period of 1915, owing to the troubles in South China, while the imports from China to Japan show an increase of Yen 720,000 compared with the same period in 1915.

U.S. BAR ASSOCIATION

The January meeting of the Far Eastern American Bar Association has been called to meet Thursday, the 20th inst., at 5 o'clock p.m. in the session hall of the United States Court for China for the following purposes:

(1) To vote on the following amendment to the Constitution, proposed and seconded at the last meeting, making Art. III, sec. 1, read as follows:

"Sec. 1. Enumeration. The officers of this Association shall be a President, three Vice-presidents (one for the Philippines, one for China south of the Yangtsze river, and one for north China and Japan) and a Secretary. There shall also be a standing Executive Committee and special committees, including one for adjustment of differences, if any, between members, shall be appointed when necessary. Delegates, not exceeding three, to the American Bar Association, shall be designated each year by the President."

(2) To consider plans for the permanent publication of the Association's proceedings.

(3) To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The second inaugural address will also be delivered.

LIEBKNECHT EXPELLED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, January 13.—The Socialist party have expelled Dr. Liebknecht, owing to "his continual gross offences against his duties as a member."

ENEMY TRADING LAWS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14.—A Bill dealing with enemy companies and firms trading in Great Britain will be introduced into the House of Commons next week.

SMITH-DORRIEN IN AFRICA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 13.—General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has arrived at Capetown.

Whatever The Pains, Must Win, Says Tsar

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 14.—The Tsar of Russia, in a stirring New Year address to the forces, pays a tribute to their glorious self-sacrifice in harassing the enemy and checking their invasion. "Remember that our beloved Russia cannot be assured of independence or develop her resources without gaining a decisive victory. Consequently, there can be no peace without victory, which must be achieved, whatever the pains."

Peking, January 12.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated January 11, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: The situation on the Russian western front is unchanged.

The Caucasian front.—On the coast front, a fresh attempt of the Turks to cross to the right bank of the River Arhava, during the night of January 9, was checked by our fire. At dawn on January 10, our troops rushed the village of Tav, northward of Lake Tortum-gol and occupied the north-eastern end of it.

South-eastward of Tortum-gol, our scouts, under the command of Ensigns Sokolov and Melik Ossipov, during the night of January 10, attacked a Turkish unit in the region of the village of Ardost. They bombed them with hand-grenades and then attacked them with the bayonet. The enemy attempted, without success, to cut off our scouts, being dispersed and suffering heavy losses in killed. Our scouts captured prisoners and returned without having sustained any casualties.

An engagement is in progress in the region of the valleys of Savrichai and Olty-chai.

In Persia, on the south-western shore of Lake Urmia, an Armenian unit accomplished some successful reconnoitering work southward of the village of Samurte.

BOKHARA EMIR AIDS TSAR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bokhara, January 8.—The Emir of Bokhara has given one million Roubles towards the Russian war funds.

LIKIN INVESTIGATION

According to the Eastern Times, the Department of Finance is drafting the regulations for the investigation into likin. Tien Chung-yueh and Chao Chan-men, the Commissioners to investigate likin, will commence the investigation from the metropolis. The same paper also reports that the Waichiaopu some time ago proposed a change of the customs tariff by effecting the abolition of likin. Japan, France and Russia were the only powers to give any reply to China in the matter and the propositions made by the said three powers are as follows:—

Japan:—1.—All the goods relating to cotton spinning should remain the same as hitherto.

2.—The products of the Cotton Spinning Mills in China should be taxed as Japanese goods within the area where Japanese goods are being used.

Russia:—The revision of the tariff should not be applied to goods passing through land frontiers but only those through sea ports.

France:—The Chinese Government should first pay all the indemnity due on the 1st Revolution.

PROMOTE SIR A. GODLEY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14.—Major-General Sir A. J. Godley, Commanding-in-Chief the New Zealand forces, is gazetted temporary Lieutenant-General while commanding an army corps.

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants	2
Clerks	42
Typists	2
Overseers	18
Stenographers	3
Watchmen	3
Printer	1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD, Secretary.

6872

JUST RECEIVED IN STOCK

FERRO-PRUSSIATE PAPER,
TRANSIT THEODOLITES,
DUMPY LEVELS,
SURVEYING ANEROIDS,
PRISMATIC COMPASSES,
ABNEY LEVELS,
etc., etc., etc.
LATEST ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

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29, Kiangse Road.
Telephone No. 805.

International Savings Society

HEAD OFFICE: 69-71, Rue du Consulat, Shanghai

40th Monthly Drawing of $2,000 Premium Bonds

NOTICE is hereby given that the thirty-ninth Drawing of $2,000 Premium Bonds of the above Society took place on the 15th instant at the Company's office, with the following results:

Total amount reimbursed to bond-holders $4,890, representing 25% of $19,560, being premium on 1,630 bonds for the month of January, 1916.

The monthly drawing of the above Society took place yesterday afternoon at its offices, Nos. 69-71, Rue du Consulat, with the following result:

Holder of Bond No	56	receives		$1,630
,, ,, ,,	995	,,		714
,, ,, ,,	925	,,		300
,, ,, ,,	146	,,		200
,, ,, ,,	380	,,		150
,, of following 158 Bonds receive each $12.00 in all				1,896
Total amount reimbursed				$4,890

Nos. of 158 Bonds Drawing $12.00 each

24	220	393	605	888	1103	1260	1476
27	221	382	630	891	1105	1269	1482
41	225	388	633	895	1159	1274	1488
42	231	403	635	902	1169	1281	1491
50	243	418	639	905	1172	1286	1502
60	248	422	651	912	1181	1306	1512
64	255	452	676	937	1184	1308	1540
76	260	459	677	956	1186	1314	1542
81	264	473	693	959	1195	1323	1544
97	266	474	710	962	1197	1333	1562
117	272	494	731	968	1199	1349	1567
131	273	495	751	970	1202	1367	1578
142	314	500	766	992	1204	1367	1584
158	337	506	771	1009	1209	1395	1586
151	340	514	781	1019	1214	1397	1613
162	353	533	814	1023	1219	1411	1622
175	357	560	830	1025	1230	1415	1627
200	364	571	832	1037	1233	1438	1630
207	372	592	840	1065	1240	1465	
213	374	603	859	1093	1243	1469	

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4	
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55	
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58	
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.08 Head. & Thursd.	15.53	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45	

Mail 102 Sund. & Wed.	Mail 2 Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line	Mail 1	Mail 101	
9.35 Head. & Thursd.	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27	
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25	
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10 Thursd.	1.10 Tuesd. & Saturd.	
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01	

Local 5	Mail 3					Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30		0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40		2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00			dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19 26
11.48	16.30		78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41			arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.0
7			221				8
7.30	23.01			dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28		266	dep. Tsianfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49		319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		378	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12 26
15.36	6.55			dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.(	10.02
17.46	9.03		421	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9							10
6.00	9.23			dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28			dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07		6 1	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23		6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.					Exp.	Fast
				dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.0(		0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.(0		193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.20	17.3(	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8 55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.06
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.38	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.53	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	10.13	3.36	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.28
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10 02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.		1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH	..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	.. ..	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.02	6.00	
Kunshan	.. ..	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	
SOOCHOW ..	arr	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
	dep	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH ..	arr	10.49		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
	dep	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW	arr.	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
	dep.	11.50	6.30	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG ..	arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
	dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG	arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
	dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING	.. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.		2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry	..dep.	..			..	..		..	..
NANKING ..	..dep.	7.30			8.55	1.30		3.30	11.00
CHINKIANG..	arr.	8.57			10.30	2.37		5.00	0.40
	dep.	9.07			10.35	2.47		5.10	1.00
TANYANG ..	arr.	9.46			11.34	3.20		6.00	
	dep.	9.49			11.37	3.21		6.03	
CHANGCHOW	arr.	10.47			12.42	4.00		6.50	2.30
	dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.10			2.10
WUSIH ..	arr.	11.46		8.14	2.39	4.59			4.11
	dep.	11.56		8.24	2.59	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW ..	arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
	dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.00		5.24
Kunshan ..	.. ..	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang ..	.. ..	2.33	9.20	11.30	5.50		4.00		6.46
SHANGHAI NORTH	..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.10	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45										
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3.39	5.34	7.54	6.73	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.25
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50)	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15	10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions fr m

THE CON ERNED

To sell within their salesroom 134-135A, Szechuen Road,

ON

Wednesday, the 19th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Enameled Baths, Electric Massage Machines, Mirrors, Turkish Baths, Massage Tables, Massage Beds, Gas Stoves, etc., etc.

ALSO

A long line of **Household Furniture.**

Now on View

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2351.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

THE Poll will remain open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., on Thursday and Friday, January 20 and 21.

No Voting Tickets are issued. Qualified ratepayers desiring to vote are required to attend at either of the Voting Stations and to mark on a list the names of the persons, not exceeding nine, for whom they intend to vote.

Voting Stations will be established at:—

The Tax Office, 7A, The Bund.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Sub-Agency, 9, Broadway.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, January 17, 1916.

8469

FLAT

TO LET

Unfurnished; 2 Rooms, Bathroom and Kitchen, at 17, Nanking Road.

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.

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Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

What the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who has stayed in his store for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

6724

MESOPOTAMIA EXPEDITION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 13.—In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir J. D. Rees, who suggested that the connection between India and Mesopotamia is distant and that the connection between Egypt and Mesopotamia should become closer, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, said that he did not think it likely that the arrangement whereby the Mesopotamia Expedition is controlled by the Raj would be altered.

—OMAR KHAYYAM—

VII.

Come, fill the Cup, and in the Fire of Spring
The Winter Garment of Repentance fling:
The Bird of Time has but a little way
To fly—and Lo! the Bird is on the Wing.

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

Come see my Pup, for in the Nights next Spring
His high-pitched Yelping in your Ears will sing—
This Pup of Mine has shown that when I say
Go bring my Gordon Gin he's quite Willing.

GORDON'S GINS MAKE THE BEST COCKTAILS

ASK O'BILL.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2350.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Ratepayers, duly qualified under Article XIX of the Land Regulations, have been proposed and seconded, and have given their written consent to serve, if elected, as Councillors for the Foreign Community of Shanghai for the Municipal year 1916.

Mr. E. I. Ezra
Baron Yoshiaki Fujimura
Count L. Jezierski
Messrs. J. Johnstone
C. G. S. Mackie
W. L. Merriman
E. C. Pearce
E. C. Richards
C. Stepharius
A. S. P. White-Cooper

Mr. H. G. Simms being the only nominee by registered landowners has been elected Land Commissioner for 1916.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, January 14, 1916.

8451

The Permata Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, No. 1 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, on Friday, the 21st January, 1916, at 5.30 p.m., when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1915, will be presented to the Shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th January to the 21st January, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. H. RICHARDS,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 7th January, 1916.

8375

NOTICE

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Company, Limited

New Issue of Shares

Circular Letters giving particulars of the new issue and accompanied by Forms of Acceptance have been posted to all Shareholders on the Register on December 15th, 1915. The date fixed as the last day for acceptance of the offer of new shares is March 31st, 1916. Any Shareholder who has not received a copy of the Circular Letter and Acceptance Form should immediately notify the Secretaries.

By order of the Board,

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Secretaries.

5, Peking Road, Shanghai.

8455

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

L-B-A L-B-A

NEUTRAL

Whether your storage battery is a Willard or some other make—if you want expert service, come in.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

Free inspection of any battery at any time

LAW OFFICES OF

St. P. Rudinger,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

OPENED 1ST JANUARY, 1916.

42, NANKING ROAD

8286

魯定格大律師時務

處準于西歷一千九百十六年即民國五年正月一號開設各公堂告已承認

H. G. HILL & Co.

Have just opened out a large assortment of

Ladies' Silk Hose from **$1.00** up

and

Men's Silk Socks from **85 cts.** up,

all sizes and shades

129, North Soochow Road

(Next to General Hospital)

'Phone 2240

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW

館旅新新湖西州杭

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.

TUNG SIH-KUNG,

Manager.

Telephone No. 591.

7923

JUST ARRIVED!

AUSTRALIAN FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER

The "Falcon" Brand,

95 cts. per lb.

SAM JOE & Co.

1114, Broadway

'Phone 1095

8362

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 14th, to Friday, the 21st day of January, 1916, both days inclusive.

C. J. L. STEWART,

Liquidator.

8449

Newly Opened

Russian Provision Store

Fresh Russian Provisions and all kinds of Russian Liquors and Vodka at Moderate Prices

G. GOTKIN

918, Broadway

7946

APARTMENTS WANTED

AN English lady desires board and residence in Central or Western district. Apply to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.

8467-J-19

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8278 J. 31

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, Experienced Chinese to keep books in English. Pay, $20 per month. Apply to Box 141, THE CHINA PRESS.

8470-J-16

WANTED, young man as general office assistant. Must have knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Apply stating salary and age, to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.

8419-J-16

WANTED. A firm opening an office in Shanghai desires a young office assistant with knowledge of book-keeping and shipping. Permanent position. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, qualifications, references and salary expected. Apply to Box 109 THE CHINA PRESS.

8396-J-16

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

Esth. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ROOMS BY DAY OR MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 82, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, from $55. Table Boarders $45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.

8251 **Telephone 3482**

7, CARTER ROAD, facing south, a large bed-sitting room, with bathroom and verandah attached. Board optional. 'Phone and every convenience, Terms very moderate.

8468-J-21

TO LET, one unfurnished room with tiled bath, running hot and cold water, in newly-erected building just off the Bund. Room may be turned into excellent office. Apply to Box 143, THE CHINA PRESS.

8472-J-19

TO LET. A Large, unfurnished residential room with attached bathroom and kitchen. Moderate rental. Apply to Olivier Building, 18, Nanking Road, Telephones 1930 and 1536.

8475

TO LET, in good Central location, with British-American family, one double and one single well-furnished bedroom; Bathrooms attached. First-class board and attendance. Lift, 'phone and every convenience, at very reasonable terms. Apply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.

8441-J-16

TO LET, 48, 48 A, Bubbling Well Road (Tel. 1477), very comfortable rooms at moderate price.

8442-J-20

TO LET, well-furnished rooms in private Family, near Range Road. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

8379

NOS. 8, 9 and 11, Quinsan Gardens. To let, one large bed-sitting room and verandah, facing south, with board.

8433

TO LET, furnished, one large room. Bathroom and verandah attached. 51, Range Road.

8389-J-16

TO LET, large furnished room with bathroom and verandah. $20 per month. Range Road, 'Phone 2240 (Office hours).

8401-J-16

TO LET, with full board, at 28, Carter Road, one large bed-sitting-room, with bath.

8344

19, North Szechuen Road, to let, a whole flat, well-furnished; also one small room. Excellent table.

8183-E.O.D.

51 Boone Road, rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished. Without board.

8265-J-31

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation work, Chinese into English and *vice versa*, undertaken. Accuracy and despatch. Address, Translator, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1353

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED by a first-class cook and steward, and head waiter. Apply to Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS.

8460-J-21

COMPETENT LADY typist and stenographer seeks position. Five years' experience, highest references. Please apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS.

8438-J-18

COMPETENT young man (neutral), seeks position. Speaks Chinese fluently, six years' experience in China, three years in charge of branch office. Thoroughly acquainted with central and northern provinces. Excellent references. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.

8439-J-21

WANTED. A capable young man, with several years experience, seeks position as clerk in general; British subject. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

8444-J-16

MINING ENGINEER (miner and prospector), seeks position. Will go anywhere. Speaks Spanish and French (an American). Apply to Box 133, THE CHINA PRESS.

8445-J-20

COMPETENT LADY stenographer would like work after office hours. Please apply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.

8422-J-16

CERTIFICATED bookkeeper wants work after office hours. Reliable typist, willing to work after office hours. Owns typewriter. Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.

8421-J-18

SITUATION WANTED by an American with mechanical ability. Partnership considered to a certain amount. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

8423-J-18

POSITION WANTED by a young Chinese Gentleman with experience as Store-keeper, Godown-keeper, or Time-keeper. Please apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.

T.F.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, space for offices and small store room, Centrally located. Apply to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS.

8396

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, LESSONS in French from a native French Lady by a young lady. Apply to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.

8463-J-18

WANTED, LESSONS in French from a native by a young lady. Apply to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.

8463-J-18

LESSONS in Mandarin or Shanghai dialect are given by an experienced Chinese scholar, speaking English, German, and French. Apply to H. Teng, 1215a, Boone Road.

8432

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO LET—Feb. 15, 1916. No. 67, ROUTE VALLON, near French Park, containing three rooms on ground floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.

8253

TO LET, a six-roomed-house with furniture and electric fittings. Rent 45 Taels. Fittings can be taken over at a reasonable price. Apply to Box 142, THE CHINA PRESS.

8471-J-19

TO LET, houses containing four rooms, monthly rental $28. Apply to No. 26, East Yuhang Road.

8461-J-21

TO LET, from January 15th, half house (flat) consisting of two delightfully large rooms, reception hall, verandah, bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters and garage, situated on Bubbling Well Road, near Country Club. Apply to Box 62, THE CHINA PRESS.

8466-J-26

TO LET, a 5-roomed-house with two bathrooms and all modern conveniences, at No. 174 Cumine Road. Rent Tls. 35. Apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.

8393-J-16

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy 4-roomed houses in Broadway, every convenience and close to trams. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

T.F.

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

T.S.

Exchange and Mart

A LOT OF LAND, about three *mow*, situated in the Central district, now occupied by houses, in one of the best and most busy markets. Can be leased for 15 years. Please apply to Jatz King, c-o Voekel and Schroeder A.G., 37, Nanking Road.

8459

FOR SALE, 3½ h.p. motor-cycle, 3-speed gear, free engine. For sale cheap. Practically new, inspection invited. Apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.

8464-J-18

Your Chance!

QUICK, EASY, BIG PROFITS with the new

"Wonder Cannon"

Automatic Button Camera

By far the most attractive, speediest and most reliable machine.

Takes and finishes button photos at the rate of 6 a minute

NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED

Anyone can operate it Simple Safe-Sure

Complete outfit for making 100 photos with brooches for same £4.0.0., and 3/- for postage

THE CHICAGO FERROTYPE CO.

Chicago Buildings, Whitechapel LIVERPOOL England.

FOR SALE, horse, carriage and harness, in good condition. Apply to Box 144, THE CHINA PRESS.

8474-J-23

WANTED, a double-barrel eight-bore sporting-gun. State price and maker. Apply to Box 120, THE CHINA PRESS.

8418-J-16

FOR SALE, thorough-bred Dachshunds, six weeks old. Apply to 13, Museum Road.

8371-J-15

WANTED, Horse and Carriage Complete. State terms to Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS.

8442-J-20

THE UNDERSIGNED wishes to BUY or charter TWO STEAM LAUNCHES of not more than 4½ feet draught. Must be in a good condition. He also wishes to SELL a 20 H.P. NEW MOTORBOAT, teakwood build, with large cabin, sleeping accommodation for two, W.C., etc. Please apply to E. O. DANZIGER, THE "LITUNG STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY," CHINKIANG.

8456-J-19

Intimate Peeps at our American Beauties

No 10. The Bandeau
Especially Posed by
Miss Grace Darling

Photographs by
CAMPBELL STUDIOS
NEW YORK.

NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

What We'll Look Like When There's NOT A TOOTH IN OUR HEADS

IMAGINE yourself with a somewhat widened top-head, much smaller jaws, no teeth, and a chin sharpened and considerably more projecting.

Such is the portrait—not very attractive, it would seem—of your average lineal descendant, a few thousand years from now, as drawn by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, physical anthropologist of the United States National Museum.

These changes in the human physiognomy and in the shape of the skull are destined to come about through the gradual deterioration of the teeth, which, from generation to generation, are becoming fewer, smaller and of poorer material.

That our teeth are becoming progressively smaller and fewer is made manifest by a study of human jaws running back through the centuries to the earliest historic times, 5,000 years ago, and even to those of prehistoric people whose bones have been dug up. That they are growing less durable is shown by their extreme liability to decay.

Teeth, normally, are just about the most durable things in nature. They outlast everything else that is of organic origin. Those of sharks, dead for hundreds of thousands of years, are dug up to-day in a perfect state of preservation. But our own teeth do not even last through the brief period of a human lifetime; they go to pieces with decay, and they fall out. It is only with the dentist's help, supplemented by the owner's constant care, that the average person is able to keep his chewing apparatus in usable shape beyond middle age.

The tendency to a reduction in the number of teeth is shown by the departure of the third molars. These "wisdom teeth," as they are called, four in number, are in many individuals missing, or undersized and irregular; or they may, in other instances, fail to "erupt." Evidently they are destined to disappear entirely. And, because they are no longer required for use, nature is making them of such poor material that commonly they start in to decay almost as soon as they appear. Already (says Dr. Hrdlicka) there are signs that other teeth, such as the lateral incisors, will follow the same route.

Man's Teeth Growing FEWER, SMALLER and POORER and in a Few Thousand Years He May Have NONE AT ALL

How Science Believes Man May Some Day Look—No Teeth, Much Smaller Jaw, Wider Top-Head and Sharp, More Projecting Chin.

Our teeth are merely tools. They are not equivalent to limbs, but are only natural implements, and were developed originally to meet certain needs. If the needs diminish, the teeth must do likewise.

Early man ate coarse food that required much chewing. His teeth were larger than ours, and his jaws stouter and stronger. With the progress of civilization has come a tendency to modify food, by grinding, cooking, and other means, with a view to lessening the necessity of mastication. The quality of tenderness is sought nowadays even in the cultivation of vegetables for market. Many of the foods served daily on our tables are swallowed with little or no chewing.

To this cause the deterioration of the chewing apparatus (says Dr. Hrdlicka) is undoubtedly attributable. Early man had little or no trouble with his teeth. But, for the reason above mentioned, the evolution of human teeth has been for a long time, and will continue to be, a process of very gradual degeneration. The habit of less use will not stop. Humankind will not voluntarily undertake greater efforts in chewing. On the contrary, as time goes on, foods will be prepared more perfectly, so as to demand less mastication.

The future of the human dentition, therefore, is the reverse of hopeful. Inevitably, with the lapse of coming centuries, the tendency to fewer teeth will continue. The teeth of civilized men will become more and more liable to decay, and dental irregularities, as well as troubles of the gums and jaws (due to most instances to the same cause) will be of more frequent occurrence. Dentistry, as a branch of the surgical art, will increase correspondingly in importance.

With progressive lessening of the size of the teeth has already come a narrowing of the jaws. This is so marked that in many individuals the teeth are overcrowded—a thing rarely seen in primitive races. Often it is necessary to extract two or four of the back teeth in order to prevent the others from overlapping.

As time goes on (says Dr. Hrdlicka) the jaws will grow progressively smaller, and the contour of the face will be otherwise altered. The face will become more delicate and the skull will broaden.

A Human Being's Teeth, Showing the Wisdom Teeth Which Are Fast Disappearing and the Lateral Incisors Which Science Says Will Be the Next to Go.

Man's Jaw in Infancy (Below), in Adult Life (Middle), and in Old Age (Above).

The average person, if asked to point to the hinge of his jaw, will indicate a spot three inches too low down. Feeling with the fingers, while working the jaw as if in chewing, will show that the hinge is directly in front of the middle of the ear. The function of the temporal muscles in chewing will at the same time be made manifest.

But with less chewing there is bound to be a diminution in the size of these muscles—which incidently signifies less strain and pressure on the sides of the cranium. As the skull grows principally in the direction of least resistance (a fundamental law in all growth), such lessening of pressure may be expected to result in lateral expansion—in other words, in a broader head.

Early man, in times remotely prehistoric, had a massive lower jaw; but no chin. His descendant of to-day has a chin not (according to Dr. Hrdlicka) because of growth of chin, but for the reason that his jaws have shrunk, leaving the lower part protruding. This result is very strikingly illustrated in the case of any aged person whose teeth have long been lost. With loss of teeth, and the consequent shrinkage of the "alveolar process" (in which the teeth are set), comes the lantern-jawed effect, with chin conspicuously protruding.

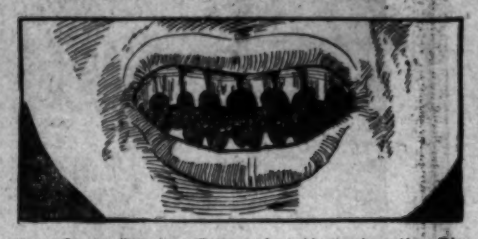
It is to be expected, then, that human beings, some thousands of years from now, with widened top-heads and smaller jaws, will have sharper and more projecting chins than we, their destined ancestors, possess.

Dr. Hrdlicka does not go so far as to predict that the time will arrive when civilized man will have no teeth at all. He merely calls attention to the undeniable fact that there is a steadily progressive tendency in that direction. If the human race survives long enough on the earth, everybody, even in youth, may be obliged to wear false teeth.

Dr. Hrdlicka has examined a series of Egyptian jaws of the early "pre-dynastic" period, dating back to 5,000 or possibly 6,000 years ago. He says that they make manifest the fact that even at that early epoch the tendency to loss or absence of the wisdom teeth was showing itself—though not nearly so marked as in civilized man to-day.

We still have in our jaws the canine teeth which are reminders of a period, perhaps hundreds of thousands of years ago, when our remote ape-like ancestors relied upon them largely for fighting purposes. They were tusks then; but to-day, though still pointed (as is suitable for weapons), they are so shrunk in size, through lack of employment in combat, as to project only slightly above the level of the other teeth.

What has been thus far said relates to civilized man. There are still in the world many very primitive peoples. They eat coarse food, which requires much chewing, and it is observable of them generally that their teeth are larger than ours and that they have little or no trouble with them. The native blacks of Australia have very large teeth, massive jaws, and almost no projection of chin. In these peculiarities they resemble prehistoric man.



How Some Filipino Tribes Are Hastening the Disappearance of Their Teeth by Filing Deep Notches in Them.

Oddly enough, it would seem that a group of people with reduced teeth may, if placed under new conditions calling for greater use of their jaws, again develop larger teeth, advancing backward, as one might say, in tooth evolution.

The best example of this, in America, is furnished by the Eskimo. They are a branch of the yellow race which emigrated from Asia into North America long after this continent was peopled. Had North America not been already peopled, they would not have stayed in the limited and inhospitable regions in which they are found. They did not choose those regions of their own volition; but their efforts, made again and again, to reach lower and warmer latitudes were resisted by Indian tribes which they were never strong enough to overcome.

As one result of their confinement to that bleak and inhospitable belt of territory, where there is lack of fuel and abundance of raw flesh, the Eskimos have developed extraordinary powers of digestion and mastication. They eat almost incredible quantities of raw fish, seal, and other meat, and, in addition, they chew (to make them pliable) the skins they use for clothing and other purposes.

Owing no doubt to these conditions, the Eskimos have teeth decidedly larger than those of the white man, or of any "Mongolic" peoples found in more southern latitudes. It is a manifest example of a modification of the teeth toward a more primitive condition, particularly in size, by mere chewing. Incidentally the teeth have improved in quality, dental decay having almost disappeared. The Eskimo jaws have become massive, with greater development of the chewing muscles and the chin less prominent.

Primitive Americans, before the days of Columbus, had, as might be supposed, little notion of dentistry. A decayed tooth was allowed to go on decaying until it died or fell out. If the pain caused by it became unbearable, it was pulled out with a sinew or string, or knocked out with a stone. Such methods are common among savages to-day the world over.

The filing and inlaying of teeth seems never to have been practised in this hemisphere, except in Central America and adjacent regions. They were filed to a notch or a point, according to tribal fashion. Usually it was the upper teeth, and particularly the incisors, that were inlaid with gold, or sometimes with polished stones.

KEEP BEES and You WON'T NEED A CLOCK

IT has long been known that bees, the most intelligent of insects, have wonderful memories. This fact explains how bees living a half mile from their hives are able to find their way back safely and quickly by observing closely the landmarks passed on the outward journey.

Now science is beginning to learn that bees also have a remarkable sense in time and that they can be trained to mark the passage of the hour almost as accurately as an expensive clock or watch.

A man who owned several hives of bees recently undertook an interesting investigation to try to find out whether time could be accurately gauged by his swarms. Here is how he went about it:

For several weeks he had his meals served on the terrace in his garden. Breakfast at 7 a. m., and lunch at 10 a. m., both included sweets, but the mid-day meal, served at noon, was without sweets.

At 4 p. m. there was a light lunch, with sweets, which remained on the table for half an hour or so. As a further inducement, a dish of stewed cherries was put to cool on a window nearby, and in a few hours the whole swarm of bees were sucking the sweet juice.

This incited the bees to visit the window regularly. The dish was afterwards moved to the table, where it was soon discovered by one of the bees. On the morrow, several companies were at the feast, and every day the number increased.

At first the bees arrived at all hours, but soon they realized there was "nothing doing" except at 7 and 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., so the visits were ceased except at just those hours when the meals were served.

This ingenious bee-clock, in time, became the gardeners' time-piece, and for months they were "rung in" by the bees at 7 a. m. to commence work, almost mechanically the insect-gong sounded promptly at 10 a. m. for lunch, and work was ceased as the hundreds of bees chimed out the hour of 4 p. m.

How to Get Rid of an EYE'S UNWELCOME GUEST

The First Step in Turning the Upper Lid Wrong Side Out to Remove an Unwelcome Guest from the Eye.

The Upper Eyelid Raised, Revealing the Foreign Body (A) Which Can Be Removed with a Handkerchief or Wisp of Cotton or, if Deeply Imbedded, by a Physician, with a Magnet or Sterilized Needle.

THE most common form of injury to the eye is when it is penetrated by a small, hard particle of dust, a cinder or a tiny bit of steel-filing. The eyes are frequently annoyed by such unwelcome guests, but in most cases the tears wash the particles toward the inner corner of the eye, where they can be seen by the patient in a mirror and easily wiped away.

Sometimes, however, the unwelcome guest penetrates so deeply into the eyeball or so far underneath the lid that the tears cannot wash it away, and the naked eye can hardly distinguish it. Then there is trouble.

The rubbing of the foreign substance against the delicate surfaces of the eye necessitates frequent winking and often makes it impossible to keep the eye open with any comfort. Soon the whole eye becomes congested and inflamed.

In a case of this kind the thing to do is to have some one examine the eye under a strong light, and if possible with a magnifying lens.

First expose the lower part of the eyeball by simply pulling the lower lid downward with one finger. If this fails to reveal the offending particle, then the upper lid should be turned inside out.

To do this successfully the patient should be asked to look down. The edge of the lid and the lashes are then seized with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. The lid is drawn first forward and then downward away from the globe, then upward over the point of the thumb or forefinger of the left hand, which is held stationary on the lid and acts as a fulcrum.

Unless imbedded too deeply the foreign body, once it is revealed by this method, can be quickly removed with a wisp of cotton or a handkerchief. If it does not come out readily it will be necessary to call a physician, who will perform the operation with a sterilized needle or spud or a magnet.

Be sure that the hands and instruments used on the eyes are perfectly clean, otherwise there is serious danger of blood poisoning.

A foreign body in the eye is something that should, under no conditions, be neglected. So long as it remains there it is liable to cause serious inflammation, and if it completely penetrates the eyeball it may result in destroying the vision of both eyes.

TRY THIS with a BOILED EGG

The Interesting Experiment in Physics That Can Be Done with a Carafe, a Boiled Egg and a Lighted Paper Torch.

IF you place an egg on the neck of a carafe almost any one would say that it is impossible to put the egg into the carafe whole. Yet it can be done; and at the same time an important principle in air-pressure can be proved.

First have the egg boiled hard, and then peel it. Make a torch of folded paper, light and push it into the carafe. After it has burned almost out place the egg on the neck of the carafe, small end downward, so that it acts as a stopper. But be sure you do not push it at all.

The heat of the burning paper has by this time driven much of the air out of the carafe, and heated what remains inside. When it has finally burned out the carafe will begin to cool, the air in it becomes cooler and therefore takes up much less space. The pressure of the atmospheric air outside of the bottle is exerted upon the egg, which lengthens out gradually, and at last drops into the carafe with a loud "plump."

In this way several important points in physics are made plain. First it is seen how heat rarifies the air, and when the air in the carafe cools, creates a partial vacuum. Then is proved the fact of atmospheric pressure, by the way in which the egg acts. At last we see the egg forced into the carafe, so that the air from without may fill the vacant spaces.

To get the egg out again whole is impossible, but it can be easily tilted to the top and then be cut up so as to be drawn out with a long fork.

BRAIN WORKERS Must Have MEAT

THE editor of one of the leading medical journals has been searching the biographies af brain-workers to find one who has been exclusively a vegetarian. He has found several who tried a vegetarian diet and gave it up, but not one who persisted in it.

Benjamin Franklin, who "stuck for a year or more to his resolution to eat no animal food, looked upon the taking of animal life for purposes of food as 'a kind of unprovoked murder.'" But when he saw small fish removed from the stomachs of larger ones he reasoned, "If you eat one another, I do not see why we may not eat you," so he dined upon cod very heartily, returning only now and then to a vegetarian diet.

Herbert Spencer, after six months of vegetarianism, found himself deteriorating and returned to a use of animal food. He says, "I had to rewrite what I had written during the time I was a vegetarian, because it was so wanting in vigor."

Tolstoy, who at fifty-seven adopted a vegetarian diet, and adhered to it for twenty-five years, completed his greatest works before he began this diet.

DREAMS YEARS LONG Really Last ONLY A FEW SECONDS

IT is more than likely that the great majority of dreams belong to the few moments when we are falling off to sleep and the equally brief time we take to wake up. But what about the long and complicated dreams we dream, in which all kinds of things happen, and all manner of people visit us?

All these things pass through the brain like a film tragedy which ought to take an hour to tell, being rushed off in two minutes at lightning speed. In fact, nothing is more fully established than the fact that an apparently long dream can unfold itself in an infinitesimal space of time.

Alfred Maury relates how he had a long and vivid dream of the Reign of Terror in France, which included his trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal and his execution. He actually felt the guillotine fall! Yet that dream from beginning to end was actually passed in the fall of a curtain rod, which struck him on the neck and woke him up.

A well-known writer was sitting up late writing something he much wished to finish. Suddenly someone came into the room and announced that he was called to go to Manchester. He went out and packed his bag, and went to the northern city, where he stayed several days and saw innumerable people. He returned in due course and transacted a lot of business in town, and actually contracted for and started a new book.

Yet when he woke with a start and found it was all a dream, the ink of the last word he had written was not yet dry.

SCIENCE NOW KNOWS--

A New Test of Death.

A DROP of ether injected into the eyeball is recommended by an Italian physician as the most reliable test of death. If life is still present the ether will cause a reddening of the eye, but if death has taken place there will be no change.

How Nutmegs Aid Digestion.

A DROWSY state after meals is what we should welcome, for it is the most favorable condition for good digestion. Nutmegs may produce it because their effect is to increase the flow of gastric juice. The nutmeg is much used by doctors as a remedy in weak digestion. If one has a keen appetite he does not need nutmeg, for appetite is the most powerful stimulant of the flow of gastric juice. If the appetite is not good the digestion will be feeble, and then the addition of a little nutmeg will be found of benefit.

Paper Clothes for Soldiers.

BOTH Japanese and Russian soldiers are wearing paper clothes. "Kamiko," as paper clothing is called in Japan, is made of the real Japanese paper manufactured from mulberry bark. The paper has little "size" in it, and, though soft and warm, a thin layer of silk wadding is placed between two sheets of the paper, and the whole is quilted. Its only drawback is that it is not washable. A company in Yokohama is supplying large quantities of paper shirts to the Russian army. They are made of tough, soft fabric, strong enough to hold buttons sewn on in the ordinary way, and seem to be serviceable.

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Petticoat Dresses

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Petticoat Made of a Succession of Valenciennes Frills, with a Line of Skunk

Petticoat and Sleeves Made in One Garment

Afternoon Dress of Green Velvet, Green Chiffon Bodice and Chinchilla Collar

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

EIGHTEEN months ago if one asked in a Fifth Avenue shop to be shown some petticoats, the young lady in attendance would look at one with a blank "I-don't-know-what-you-mean" look. "Petticoats?" she would repeat. "Oh, yes, you mean for old ladies, madam," and would direct you where you might find some comforting woollen garments that one sends in one's Christmas bundles to the poor, this being the only kind of petticoat known in the time of the tight skirts.

To-day one cannot enter a shop without being faced with rows of multi-colored, much befrilled and beflowered delightful creations that are to be worn under the full skirts that have taken their place.

To my mind the petticoat, like a hat, boots or gloves, must be individual with the garment. That is why so many of my dresses are made with the petticoats actually attached and made into the gown with which they are to be worn. I am making petticoats in endless varieties and of endless methods. Some are made frilly and fluffy, to be worn underneath the hooped skirt; some are made with hoops in them, to be worn underneath a fully cut skirt that is not hooped; some are trimmed with flowers, lace, embroidery.

I have a delightful little gray dress, simple and quite Puritan in cut, while the petticoat inside is of black and white embroidery over the usual flesh-colored foundation. It is so amusing to see this little taffeta dress just caught up, as if by accident, at the side, displaying this startling undergarment, somewhat bold in design, the black being of inlets of tulle and the embroidery being of floss silk and run with black ribbon.

The pictures I have chosen this week are particularly suitable to my above talk, because each of them has a petticoat of its own. While each in a way is of different style so far as the dress goes, two are of picture persuasion, while two are distinctly modern, though, of course, I don't say the picture dresses are not modern, too, as practically every smart gown of the moment is borrowed directly from the early '30's or '40's of the last century.

The little sprigged taffeta made over a hoop has a petticoat made of a succession of Valenciennes frills, with a line of skunk and more Valenciennes, with tiny bouquets of flowers above that. The little bodice is tight and pointed, girdled with shades of lavender and green, while the small ruching on the basque and sleeves and bonnet match those on the petticoat.

To the right is a little stiff satin gown embroidered in rose color, over a petticoat made with hoops in it, while pink and silver striped satin form the bodice. Petticoat and sleeves are made in one garment, coming through armholes on the shoulders, which is of silver lace.

Steel Colored Bodice and Flesh and Silver Petticoat

Again, further to the right is a little afternoon dress of green velvet, with a green chiffon bodice and chinchilla collar. Chinchilla also is worn on the canary colored hat.

The little evening dress at the bottom is of silver gray and black jet embroidered tulle, with a steel colored bodice and a flesh and silver petticoat.

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What Kind Of A Great Navy Should Democracy Possess?

Why Not a Navy Self-Supporting, Combining Government Ownership of Ships With National Protection and Commercial Efficiency

By Arthur Brisbane

WE have suggested the possibility of an army based on the democratic idea, that of useful labor—a well-paid army, earning its living as part of the people, instead of the old king style of army, established in idleness by royalty to protect royalty in power.

Could we not have a navy as well as an army democratic in character, not only self-supporting, but showing a profit—A NAVY AS GREAT AS THE WEALTH OF OUR COUNTRY, WHICH WOULD MEAN AUTOMATICALLY AND ALWAYS THE GREATEST NAVY IN THE WORLD?

The navies of the world have been run hitherto as the cannibals of the South Sea Islands ran their war canoes. They had their small peace canoes for traffic, and their WAR CANOES for fighting and murder only.

The civilized nations, so called, have had their battleships for war and murder only—their armored "war canoes" of steel.

THE Government of the United States should establish the first navy of democracy, and go into public ownership of sea-going vessels on the most gigantic scale.

This nation should do its own carrying, and the carriers, great ships of high power and high speed, should each of them have on shore a sufficient number of cannon and movable steel decks to be used in case of attack.

The Government should have on lakes and rivers boats of the highest speed, earning a living. They could carry passengers, carry the mail. They should be equipped with torpedo tubes.

They should have in addition, of course, for the present at least, a fair-sized collection of the regulation war canoes made of steel, drifting about saluting, taking officers to Newport, carrying statesmen on junkets and waiting for war to break out.

Some fast battleships and cruisers—and even they might well be made to earn their living—would be necessary for a while. Necessary also and always would be a supply of submarines, and airships to spy out the waters and tell the submarines which way to go.

Does anybody doubt that if John D. Rockefeller, Ogden Armour and George Gould owned the United States—instead of owning about two per cent. or one per cent. of the wealth of the United States—does anybody doubt that those men, if they owned the country, would keep it well defended and make its defense, the army and navy, pay their own way?

ANY business man could readily suggest plans for making defense profitable. The Post Office, instead of hiring thousands of more or less broken-down automobiles and wagons to carry the mail, could own and equip its own motors—similar to those that this country is shipping to Europe in thousands.

A military authority has said that this country in case of war could not have the needed fighting wagons.

Why not make the distribution of mail part of the national defense? It would be easy to build the automobile chassis so that the mail wagon body could be taken off and a quick-firing gun and gang of men substituted in half an hour.

Even the submarines—and a hundred of them would make foreigners think hard before coming over here—even the submarines might partly at least earn their pay.

When not occupied squinting through the periscope in search of warships the crew might be occupied examining the bottom of the water, looking for signs of oil wells, mines and other wealth. That need not seem humorous, for some of the best oil wells are out in the Pacific Ocean. In England the richest mines are worked under the water. There is more wealth under the land that lies hidden by the ocean than all the wealth of the land we see. Our submarines might be the first to go and look for it—always ready to take care of the war canoes from abroad if they happen to come. Can you not imagine Rockefeller keeping his submarines busy hunting oil in the land under water and making them pay their way?

SUPPOSE that the United States had an army of two or three hundred thousand men, paid regular wages, living decent lives, drilling sufficiently, and paid to drill, doing the public work on roads, canals, irrigation, drainage.

Suppose that the United States had to start with a fleet of five hundred great freight-carrying ships, each having on shore or on floats for target practice its supply to big guns and its well-trained gunners.

Suppose the United States had a big flock of air machines, working at the development of the flying problem, used in peace times in the service of the Weather Bureau or to spy out forest fires—ready in war time to fly out and meet the enemy and come back with directions for the submarine captains.

Suppose that this country had on its lakes and rivers a great fleet of the fastest boats equipped with torpedo tubes—with the torpedoes left on shore.

Do you suppose that under such conditions and foreign nation would attack us?

Our Government could say to others:

"Let us alone and we shall let you alone. We want nothing that belongs to you. You can't get anything that belongs to us.

"We are not a military nation. We do not keep a million men in idleness ready to murder their brothers. We have not got the very biggest, latest fleet of steel war canoes.

"But we have got two or three hundred thousand men well paid, well fed, intelligent workers, always in training because they are always earning their living.

"We have a great navy of Government ships, capable and swift, and if you compel us to do it we will take out the cargoes, put on the guns, and meet you ten to one.

"We have torpedo boats, submarines, aeroplanes. But with us these are not weapons of death, but weapons of civilization, earning their living, working for the people and a part of the people. You will find them all ready to unite in defense of the country and of a good job. And your welcome here will be warm."

Give to the people of the United States such an army and navy . . . and you will have solved the democratic problem of self-defense on a democratic basis.

The Lesson ◎ By James J. Montague

When Tommy went to bed at night he used to lark and play,
Instead of folding up his clothes and putting them away.
He'd leave his stockings on the stairs; he never cared at all
If jacket, shoes and waist and tie were scattered through the hall.
And after he was fast asleep there lay along the floor
A slovenly, untidy trail of everything he wore.
Of course his mother picked them up and laid them on a chair,
And when he woke at breakfast time he always found them there.

But just last week he had a dream—a goblin all in white
Stood leering at him through the gloom; a truly horrid sight.
And savagely the goblin said: "At last, I think, I've found
The very foolish little boy that throws his clothes around.
Now find those clothes, sir, right away; for we are going to go
Down yonder by the frozen creek and frolic in the snow.
I'll give you just two minutes, just two minutes, sir, from now,
And if you are not dressed by then I'll take you, anyhow."

Well, Tommy hunted breathlessly, but all that he could do
Within the time allowed to him was just to find one shoe.
And with one shoe and nothing else, although he begged and cried,
He had to trudge through frozen drifts beside the goblin's side;
To slide across the glittering ice, while that malignant sprite
Stood pelting him with snowballs through that long and awful night.
He woke next morning shivering, and when night came—poor kid—
He threw his clothes around the room the way he always did.

The Strange Salonica Problem ◎ By Lovat Fraser

THE eyes of the world are turned upon Salonica; upon the British and French forces on the Southern Servian frontier, withdrawing under the pressure of German-directed Bulgarian armies of superior numerical strength; upon the duel of argument between King Constantine and M. Venizelos; upon the consultations of Lord Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey with French Ministers and generals in Paris; and upon all the conferences and councils, the alarums and excursions, the daily crop of contradictory rumors and reports, which seem to suggest that the Allies have found great difficulty in making up their minds about the future of their war policy in the Balkan Peninsula.

I am of those who hold that the Balkans are not now a theater of primary importance in this war; that our intervention in the Balkans came too late; that the Allies should not unduly disperse their strength; that the way to end this war is by killing Germans and not Bulgarians or Turks; and that the two fronts which matter most to the Western Allies are France and the Suez Canal, the latter being the main artery of the British Empire.

But Salonica appears at the moment to be the principal preoccupation of those in authority. It engrosses attention. The problem it presents may therefore be examined here.

It is no part of the duty of the lay journalist to attempt to say at this juncture whether the Allies ought to hold Salonica or not. He does not sufficiently know the intimate and technical factors of this extraordinarily difficult question. What he can do, and ought to do, is to summarise, for the information of the public, the broad factors of the situation so far as they can be stated. He can set forth again the arguments which have been published for and against the holding of Salonica, but there he must stop.

The Case for Withdrawal

The first argument in favor of withdrawal is that the Allies have failed for the time being in the original object which took them to Salonica. They went there to save Servia, and above all to save the Servian Army. They have not saved Servia, which is now in the possession of the enemy. They have not saved the Servian Army, the greater part of which is now in the highlands of Montenegro and Albania, footsore and disorganised, bereft of many of its guns, but still undismayed, the true soul of a great little nations. Not only did the Allies fail to save the Servian Army, but some experts contend that the Serbs would have been in better case today had there been no Allied intervention. They would not have held on so long, hoping for the help which could not reach them.

On October 11, when the first Allied troops were being landed at Salonica, I ventured to offer a caution in The Daily Mail in these words:

"To help Servia inadequately is not to help her at all. This is a very big and a very perilous operation. It requires a very great army. It cannot be begun in a haphazard way. We do not want a new and more spacious version of the 'rescue' of Antwerp, with all the Balkans for its setting."

Yet that is just the version we have had.

What can we do if we stay at Salonica? All the wild talk of an advance northward at this time of year, and of cutting the German line of communications to Constantinople, may be dismissed as utterly impracticable. The only line of advance from Salonica is up the Vardar Valley, and we cannot get through that narrow corridor now. One of our great amateur strategists talked at first of the Struma Valley, until he began to realise that maps do not reveal everything. In 1913 the Greeks made their advance in this direction in July, under incredible difficulties, and they know full well that the route is impassable in winter. To others who talk so lightly of a campaign at this time of year in the Balkans I recommend a study of authentic records of Gouriko's winter march in 1877-78, when the Russians, moving south-eastward, "marched and fought and slept in snow and ice."

There can be for the Allies no winter advance into the Balkans from the base of Salonica. The utmost they can attempt to do now is to hold the port of Salonica and the positions immediately around it. They will probably attract masses of Germans and Austrians and Bulgarians and Turks, who will swarm down like wasps round a jam-pot. It may be that this is a desirable military object. I do not know in the least. I only venture to point out what will probably happen.

* * *

Another point which requires to be examined by those competent to do so is whether newly formed and hastily trained units, with only a sparse supply of professional officers, will at any time be able to fight big maneuver battles in such a difficult region as the Balkans. We should only stay at Salonica if we wish to do something more in future; and this sort of fighting will be very different from trench warfare. Moreover, it may come just at the time when we shall want to strike home in the West.

There is also the Greek Army to be considered. What the Greeks will say or do if the Allies resolve to convert Salonica and the country immediately surrounding it into an active theater of conflict remains problematical. That is a riddle which events alone can solve.

Another argument in favor of leaving Salonica is that as soon as we depart our enemies will begin quarrelling among themselves, as always happens in the Balkans. The Bulgars and Turks already squirm beneath the Prussian jackboot. They want more money very badly, and they will get no more money out of Germany except while they are fighting the Allies, and not much then. The Bulgars are also disturbed about the aggressive attitude of the Turks. While we are at Salonica we hold our enemies together. Leave the Balkans and they will soon be hammering one another.

Finally, the development of operations at Salonica will use up strength which we could better employ elsewhere. If in the end the Allies land less than half a million men in this area they may consider themselves fortunate. I have met no soldier of experience who does not favor withdrawal.

Such are the principal elements of the case for leaving Salonica and the Balkans altogether. The case seems absolutely overwhelming—until you have heard the other side. Then you may begin to wobble, as the Allied Ministries have undoubtedly been wobbling.

The Case for Holding On

I will now try to state as fairly as I can the case for remaining at Salonica. It begins with the point of honor, and it implies a defence of the method of sending troops in driblets through Greece to the Servian frontier.

No one now attempts to defend the way the Allied intervention in the Balkans originated. Our diplomacy was bungled, we made no adequate preparation for assisting Servia, we promised help and sent it far too late and in insufficient strength. These things are admitted, but my purpose here is explanation rather than recrimination.

There is a great deal in the point of honor, no matter how badly the Allies vindicated their honor. Granted that they began too late, granted that they were at cross purposes among themselves, granted that they committed nearly every conceivable mistake, granted that they never helped Servia effectively, we have still to ask ourselves what would have been the consequence of doing nothing at all. We are fighting, among other things, for the salvation of the smaller nations. We owe a very special debt to Servia. We did not save her, but at least we tried to do so when we realised her plight. The cold military view is that we should attempt nothing which does not promise a reasonable chance of success. There is another view, and it is this: What would the world have said if we had left Servia to perish and never moved a finger for her? Inglorious though our attempt has been, it is better than doing nothing. Perhaps few soldiers will endorse this view, but it has been held, and it has counted.

And a more practical contention is that the Servian Army has not perished. Already we hear news of its reorganisation, though that must take some time. We are told that Italy is landing troops at Valona, on the Albanian coast. We know that Russia has fairly big concentration on the borders of Rumania. The Franco-British Allies are still pouring reinforcements into Salonica. These forces are all widely separated, but reckoned together they may prove ugly and awkward factors for the enemy. It is not easy to see what they can do just now, but probably they will at least cause embarrassment to German plans. Moreover, they will keep alive those elements of hostility to Germany which still exist in Bulgaria and Turkey, and may in the long run count for a good deal.

There is a bigger argument behind all this. Rumania and Greece may or may not remain neutral under present conditions, but if the Allies disappear from the Balkans these two kingdoms will be almost irresistibly forced into the arms of the Germanic Powers. Rumania has the best and largest Army in the Balkans. Rumania and Greece together can put three-quarters of a million men in the field, perhaps more. If staying at Salonica really means keeping these kingdoms from weighing down the scale against us, then that is another argument against withdrawal. The effect upon Russian opinion and Russian strategy of a withdrawal from the Balkans must also not be overlooked.

* * *

Yet another contention emerges if the question is examined from this particular angle. I have met no practical man of affairs who does not hold that if we withdraw from Salonica Austro-German forces will instantly occupy the port, with or without Greek consent. The latest Bulgarian statement seems to confirm this view. The Bulgars declare that they will not themselves pursue the Allies beyond the Greek frontier, but that the Austro-Germans will claim and exercise the right to do so. Submarines are already troubling us sufficiently in the Mediterranean. An enemy occupation of Salonica may mean a new and effective submarine base gravely threatening our chief route to the East.

To the objections advanced against fighting a winter campaign the reply is made: "But who on earth now expects to fight a winter campaign in the Balkans? It will take months to concentrate enough forces and supplies to begin a real advance. What we are thinking of is a new Balkan campaign next spring and summer, but meanwhile we must hold Salonica and steadily develop our preparations during the remaining winter months."

Finally, there is this argument, and it is a very powerful one: We have countered every other German stroke, so let us counter this latest stroke in the Balkans also. And behind all the long procession of reasons one perceives at work the good, sound human instinct of all brave men, who say to themselves: We do not like running away from anywhere.

* * *

Such are the principal arguments, so far as I am acquainted with them, in favor of staying at Salonica. Two other factors must, however, be weighed in considering this complex problem.

The first is the apparently passionate desire of the French to cling to this sphere of operations. The French attitude is not very well understood in this country. The Government ought to try to explain it at the earliest possible moment. It appears to be associated with a number of obscure considerations, none of which can be discussed here. The desire has been by no means universal, for many eminent Frenchmen, both soldiers and civilians, favor withdrawal; yet the disposition to stay seems to be growing and hardening, and prominent converts are being made.

The second factor is contained in the question: Can the Allies hold Salonica against a land attack? I have not the least idea. The question is solely one for military experts, and I have heard different experts give the most contradictory replies. Some say that the Allies might find themselves in the position in which Admiral Hood was eventually placed when he took possession of Toulon. The published allegations that Greek guns are now trained on the Franco-British camps are also discussed with some misgiving. All seem to agree that Salonica would be a difficult place to hold against a formidable attack, that much ground around it must be occupied, and that ultimately very large forces might be required. It is no Torres Vedras, anyway. But on these matters I cannot attempt to offer any opinion, and at present they lie outside the province of newspapers.

* * *

I have now stated, so far as I am able, the case for and against a withdrawal from Salonica and an abandonment of the Balkan campaign. No doubt there are many other considerations involved, known only to the authorities. This recital of conflicting arguments may at least induce the public to think a little less harshly of the Allied Ministers with whom the final decision rests.

But there is something to be said for the public exasperation which undoubtedly exists. The British public, at any rate, is angry at the original muddle, and still more angry to discover that the Allied forces which went to help Servia are being slowly driven back. It does not press for a particular decision, any more than I have done here; but it asks for a decision of some sort.

It is thoroughly weary of the long phase of doubt and differences through which we have been passing. It thinks that those directly concerned ought to make up their minds one way or the other. It is ready to make the fullest allowance for the extraordinary difficulties encountered, for the obstacles met in endeavoring to reach a united decision, for the complications caused by the uncertainty about Greece; but when every excuse is admitted it is still inclined to think that the business of defining a firm policy has taken unconscionably long.

It is said in Paris that a decision has now been reached and that the Allies propose to hold on to Salonica. I do not think the public care much what the decision is so long as the Allied Governments make up their minds, frame their policy, and stick to it. If the French, who are far more nearly concerned than we are, feel satisfied about embarking upon a great Balkan campaign while a large slice of France is still in German hands, then there is perhaps not much more to be said.

But even if the war extended to Patagonia, it would not alter my own instinctive conviction that the issue will be decided in France and nowhere else.

CONSTANTINOPLE

By Frederic J. Haskin

CONSTANTINOPLE is one of the great strategic points of the war. Built at the natural entrance to the Orient, standing between the Moslem and Christian civilizations, Constantinople has been an objective in every world war since Emperor Constantine built it to be the Rome of the East.

What will be the fate of Constantinople in the present struggle is an especially interesting question because of the great changes that have taken place in that city as the center of the Turkish Empire during the last seven years. After centuries of Oriental somnolence, untouched by the mighty changes that swept over the West, Constantinople has at last awakened to the new spirit of liberty and, under the leadership of the Young Turks, is working out her own destiny along modern lines. That destiny may be greatly changed by the events of the European War, although at present both Constantinople and Bagdad are resisting invasion with a vitality and success that have astonished the world.

This new Oriental efficiency is imbued with the spirit of the Young Turk, which has possessed Constantinople since the revolution of 1908.

Prior to that time, Constantinople was the city of the Arabian Nights, a place of mystery and dirt, of beauty and squalor, the seat of a government by stealth and oppression and extortion. Its ruler was the Sick Man of the East; its people lived still in the Middle Ages.

At that time, Turkey was an absolute monarchy, with the Sultan as its temporal head. Being recognized as the chief successor of the Prophet, he was also its spiritual head. In effect, Turkey was not a nation at all, but simply a region inhabited by many different races, held in check by the all-powerful Moslems.

This rule of the Sultan was a thing most picturesque. Owing responsibility to no one, he gathered about him a large kitchen cabinet, composed of all sorts of upstarts who had managed to gain a hold upon the Sultan's favor. Some of them were ministers, some chamberlains, some secretaries. One of them was an astrologer, who during the attempted revolution of 1897 gained great credit with the Sultan by prophesying the arrival of messages by telegraph. This he accomplished by the simple process of bribing operators and holding telegrams up.

This "kitchen cabinet" was the real power back of the throne and the real Turkish nobility. It derived its incomes in the most various and devious ways. One, for example, collected several hundred pounds a month from the butchers for not inspecting the meat too carefully. Another got a dollar for every sack of flour imported, while a third allowed a Kurdish chief to supply his kitchens with butter in return for certain immunities. So these astute gentlemen lived upon the fat of the land and built splendid palaces upon the Bosporous.

Meantime, great doings were under way, of which they had not an inkling. Leaders of the Young Turks, banished to every capital of Europe, were spreading throughout the empire a constitutional propaganda. Men in all sorts of disguises were going among the peasants and the soldiers. The Sultan and his kitchen cabinet, although they did not know it, now stood almost alone. The spirit of fear, which was their strength among the people, was being slowly transmuted into the spirit of liberty.

When the time for the revolution came there was none to resist. Save that a policeman was shot for tearing down the banner of revolution in one city and a dozen of the Sultan's spies were hanged in another, it was almost bloodless. Great crowds surged before the Sultan's palace and besought him with tears in their eyes to take an oath of allegiance to the constitution. He and his forebears had tyrannized over them for centuries, but the spirit of loyalty was strong. Abdul Hamid, however, apparently unmoved by these great events and seeking only to conserve his own power, turned them away with some adroit words. Whereupon, the leaders of the Young Turks went to him and made him take an oath upon the Koran.

Undoubtedly, this was one of the most remarkable revolutions in the history of the world. This people had lived all their lives bound hand and foot by a tyranny which constricted even their private lives. They might not walk where they would, nor say what they thought, nor worship as they pleased. They paid their earnings to thieves in high places and lived in a squalor which they could not escape. Suddenly, this people awoke to the knowledge that it was free. Shouting crowds ran through the streets of Constantinople and gathered about the orators of the Young Turks on every corner. Priests of different faiths, who had never looked upon each other, now saluted with a kiss. Greek and Jew and Turk frolicked together, with the fraternal freedom of religious tolerance.

By this Turkish constitution the Sultan is merely a limited monarch, guided by a cabinet which is responsible to a parliament elected by the people. All Turkish subjects are given equal rights, regardless of race or religion. The Sultan retains his absolute power only as the successor of Mohammed and the spiritual head of the Moslem faith. In 1909 there was a reactionary movement against the constitution, which was promptly suppressed by the Young Turks.

Since this greatest event in Turkish history, the Spirit of Progress has made Constantinople its own. The ancient Oriental city is as enthusiastic about municipal improvement as the capital of a western state. The dogs and the beggars, the cobble-stone streets and the rickety bridges have been banished along with the kitchen cabinet and the spies. Clean, wide streets, good schools for all races and fair sanitary provisions in most parts of the city are now to be found in Constantinople.

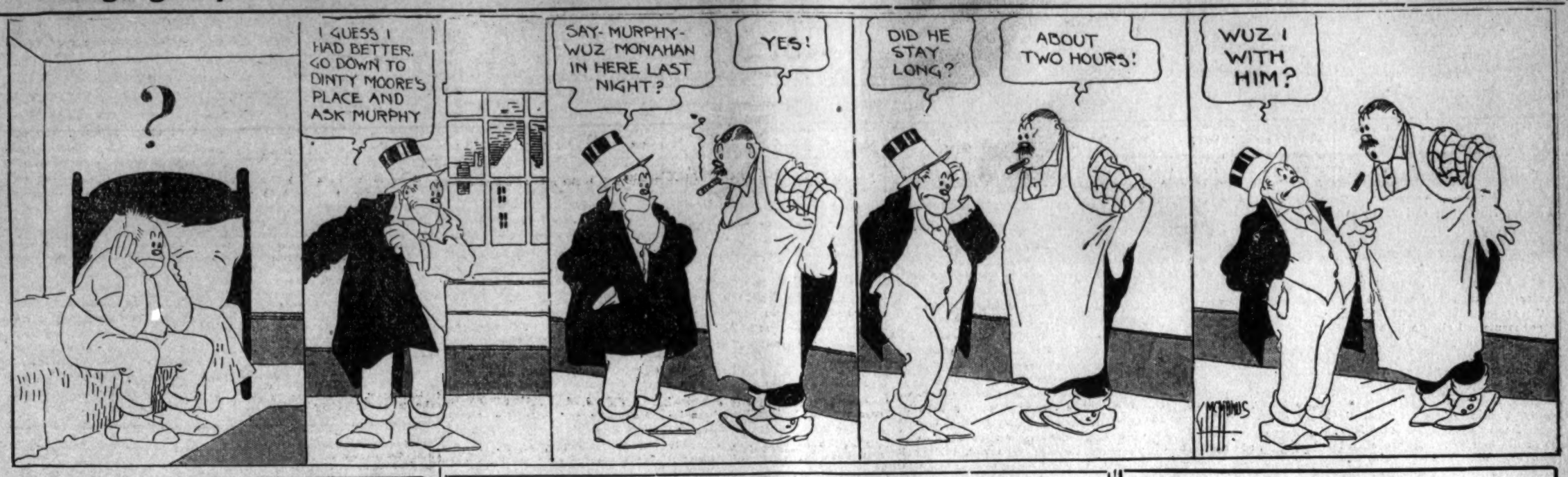
With the coming of cleanliness and order, it cannot be denied some of the picturesqueness is gone. Wide boulevards have been cut through the vine-shaded alleys, where the dozing merchants squat before the doors of their mysterious shops. Many acres of the old quarter of Stamboul, built of wooden houses with wonderful ornamental doors, have been burned down and have been replaced by brick and concrete structures. Daily more noticeable becomes the invasion of the manner and dress and architecture of the West.

The Mohammedan spirit, however, is proof against sudden change and most of the change is superficial. The lives of the people are freer, their surroundings cleaner, but they move in the same well-worn channels as before. Constantinople still has, for example, its waterside coffee houses, with their tiny tables and meditative sippers from small cups. No institution is more deeply rooted in the life of Constantinople than the coffee house. This, in fact, is the original home of coffee, for here it was brought by one Shemshi of Aleppo, a relative of the man who discovered the bean in 1554. Its use spread rapidly in Constantinople and awakened the first great prohibition crusade. Turkish poets denounced it as "the black enemy of sleep and love." Even a medieval postum, made of beans, was devised and offered to the victims of the habit. Sultans issued proclamations by which the drinking of coffee was punished by death, and one of them even went about the city disguised, seeking for the guilty. But despite all of these repressive measures, the coffee houses threve and spread to the West.

In these most ancient resorts life is leisurely and in accord with ancient custom. He who enters often salutes all present with an elaborate bow, and if an old man enters all who are there arise. The cup of coffee costs about a cent. Having taken it, one never goes away, but removes his shoes and curls up on the wooden benches under the windows to sleep or meditate, or perhaps orders a nargileh, or water pipe, the laziest and most villainous smoke in the world. No ordinary tobacco is used in these pipes, but a special brand known as "toumbeki," and it is dangerous stuff in the hands of a novice.

Another part of the city where its life moves undisturbed by great events is the yards about the mosques. These are enclosures of generous size, shaded by very old wide-spreading trees and enclosed within high walls, pierced by the grilled windows which are an effective decorative note throughout the city. In the mosque yards you will find the public scribes who are ready to write letters for women and soldiers and others of the untaught classes. Here are the seal cutters, the barbers and the peddlers, selling beads, perfumes, fezzes and sweets. All of these trades are plied lazily in the shade of the great trees, and when the muezzin chants from his tower on the mosque many arise and go in to worship. The interior of the mosque is very strange to western eyes. Children play about the great pillars, professors noisily lecture, students con their korans and worshipers lie prostrate in the mighty presence of Allah.

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


?
I GUESS I HAD BETTER GO DOWN TO DINTY MOORE'S PLACE AND ASK MURPHY
SAY- MURPHY- WUZ MONAHAN IN HERE LAST NIGHT?
YES!
DID HE STAY LONG?
ABOUT TWO HOURS!
WUZ I WITH HIM?
McMANUS

LOUIS ROEDERER
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A Men and Women Enveloped in Auras?

Some Strange, Unproved Statements Are Made on This Subject in Name of Science—Material for Quacks to Work Upon Too Easily Furnished

By Garrett P. Serviss

A NUMBER of pictures of "auras" surrounding the heads of men and women have been shown to me, with a request that I explain what they mean. Some of the pictures represent crinkling rays proceeding in all directions from the head, suggestive of mimic lightning. Others take the form of irregular halos, composed of intermingled, sharp-pointed waves of different amplitudes. Still others show the head enveloped in concentric undulating lines, spaced gradually wider apart until they cease.

According to a description accompanying these pictures the first form of "aura," resembling tiny lightning flashes, belongs to "an energetic person with a certain artistic temperament;" the second (confused) form is characteristic of "an extremely nervous person," while the third, with its smooth regularity denotes a person "of normal temperament."

Along with the pictures go other statements, which, if true, would prove that the "human aura" is a phenomenon of enormous importance in our lives. I select two or three of these statements for comment. First, take this one: "The latest scientific definition is that an aura is an electrical emanation from the body, which takes various forms according to the character of the individual, and which can be detected and diagnosed by the aid of a special photographic apparatus."

Here is another specimen: "It is contended by scientists as an illustration of what the aura really is that Joseph's coat of many colors was none other than his aura resplendent in spiritual glory, to those who read the Scriptures mystically. In the photographs which have been taken the aura is shown in many forms and colors.

"For instance, the aura of ignorant people is depicted as a thick haze, shapeless and ill-defined, but in educated or artistic persons the aura assumes certain fairly definite shapes. Indeed, as a revelation of character, aura reading is supposed to be unexcelled, and those with a particular knowledge of this science say it is a ruthless searchlight, whence no shred of our secrets selves may hope to escape."

And then a third: "What is considered by scientists to be of even more value is the fact that each member, each organ, of the body has its own particular emanation, the form indicating its exact condition. These observations and analyses have practical application in locating disorders and diagnosing diseases."

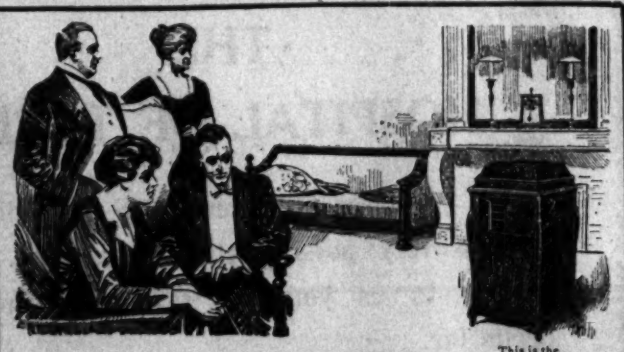
Now, I should be immensely impressed by all of these statements if scientifically acceptable proof of them were forthcoming. They masquerade under the name of science, seeking to derive credibility from its hard-won prestige, but there is not an iota of scientific evidence to support them. There is not a single recognized leader of scientific investigation who would countenance them for a moment—not even, I venture to say, Sir Oliver Lodge, who has become more widely famous for his ventures in the field of the occult than for his great contributions to existing science.

To say that "scientists contend" this or that about the "aura" is to mislead and deceive that portion of the public which has a great respect for the name of science but no expert, or profound, knowledge of either its methods or its facts. Who are these "scientists" who compare Joseph's many-colored coat to an aura, or affirm that each organ of the body has its own particular "emanation," which can be utilized in locating and diagnosing diseases?

If you know a doctor of good standing in his profession, ask him about it. Who will show me a genuine photograph of an "aura," and one, too, showing its "colors"? Who invented the "special photographic apparatus" which is capable of taking these remarkable pictures? If anybody possesses one, will he submit its performances to a rigid scientific test?

The world and the universe are still full of mysteries. What science knows is a mere nothing in comparison with that of which it is ignorant. The human brian and the human body contain innumerable secrets whose veil has not been lifted. I would not put a pin in the path of any person who undertakes to investigate the nature and the causes of any strange or unexplained phenomena. It may be, for all I know, that there are radiations sent out from the brain and from all living organs, whose existence may, some day, be demonstrated.

But there has been no such demonstration yet, and none will ever be made in any other way than by the methods of rigid scientific analysis. What is set forth in the quotations above is simply material for quacks to work upon. It is a product of the untrained and uncritical imagination dealing with dreams and guesses, and sometimes, I fear, with deliberate frauds, or at best with the results of unskilful and bungling observation or experiment. This is the "pseudo-science" which does so much harm to the cause of true science.



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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1916

MANY MUNICIPALITIES BUY FORD MACHINES

Twenty Battalion Chiefs in the New York Fire Brigade Are Given Cars

The Seattle, Wash., "Star" in a leader containing advice to the city fathers recommends that the city departments sell all the high priced cars they own and buy only Ford machines thereafter. Says the paper: "The Fords are as tough as Alaska husky dogs and they'll go anywhere."

Many American cities have already bought Fords in wholesale lots. Recently the chiefs of 20 New York fire battalions were equipped with Ford machines. The cars had to undergo stringent tests and they came through with colors flying.

They were required to show that a speed of thirty miles an hour could be maintained—and gave an average of thirty-eight miles with ease. They were required to climb the Abbey Hill, a 16% grade one-third of a mile long, at a speed of not less then twelve miles per hour—and made an average speed of eighteen. In every other test they measured much better than the demands.

That's why Ford cars are becoming the standard light cars of the New York Fire Department. The "mosquite fire fighters," the firemen call them. The cars are all runabouts, painted in the official department red, and having eight inch clapper bells mounted on steel yokes above the dash. On the side of each car is the number of the battalion to which it is assigned.

The statisticians of Gotham look to each Ford runabout to save the city a substantial amount each year —in this way: The average cost of maintaining a battalion chief's horse, including forage, shoeing, veterinary attention, stable equipment, etc., etc., amounts to about $300 a year, including depreciation. The cost of repairs and depreciation on a chief's buggy is close to $50 a year. Accordingly the cost to the city for equipment for one chief officer with two horses amounts to $650 annually. The total yearly expenses for a Ford runabout in the fire department service are figured at $200, which will mean a saving to the City of New York of $450 per year for each Ford in use, less the nominal Ford depreciation.

Another evidence that Ford cars are in high favor with New York officials is the fact that these are not the first cars purchased for the fire department. Twenty Fords have just been delivered; there were twenty-seven in the department before this purchase, and the department is figuring on forty more.

The larger cities of the country almost without exception are using Ford cars in the fire departments, and their example has been followed by hundreds of smaller cities and towns. The popular Ford equipment of the latter class of communities usually carries some quantity of auxiliary apparatus.

The Police Department offers an extensive field for the utility of Ford cars. Commissioners, chiefs, lieutenants, precinct captains, town marshals, and the incumbent of many a sheriff's office find the "Universal Car" a ready aid.

In connection with the police Fords, some data furnished by the Oklahoma City Police Department provides impressive figures when cost and utility are considered.

Two Fords, a touring car and a patrol, are in use. Cost records have been kept on the patrol and afford a strong bit of evidence of Ford economy.

The patrol is in continuous service, twenty-four hours per day, and is drven by three drivers, each working eight hours. The car has been in service more than a year, making an average of 4,500 miles per month. The interesting point is, that this patrol, with three different drivers, costs but $145 per month for operation and maintenance—a trifle more than three cents a mile. When compared to the expense of the number of horses required to cover 4,500 miles a month, and do it in a hurry at times, the economy is clearly apparent.

Saving a city of 135,000 people from the horrors of a typhoid epidemic is the performance credited to a Ford car recently installed in the Department of Public Health at Dallas, Texas. Dr. Charles Green, health officer of that city, is authority for the story.

Until the purchase of the Ford, inspection trips to the various dairies in the city were made with a horse and buggy. There are upwards of 250 different dairying concerns in Dallas, and naturally, it was a long time between calls, even though the inspector kept pretty much on the move.

The hot weather of early summer was just nicely under way when the inspector discovered typhus germs in the product of one of the dairies. He had been provided with a Ford car just a short time before, and now began one of those clean-ups which become matters of history afterward. Thorough inspections and requirements rigidly enforced were the order. The Ford car made it possible to visit every dairy at frequent intervals, and although a few scattered cases of typhoid fever were reported, what might have been a serious epidemic was nipped in the very bud.

In Cleveland, Ohio, 58 Ford cars are utilized by the following departments and officals: Municipal Lighting Plant, Library, Treasurer, Street Repair, Police, Fire, Park, Engineering, Public Buildings, Sewer, Street Cleaning, Water, Board of Education, and the County Commissioners.

Twenty-six Ford cars are now owned by the City of Cincinnati, which has been purchasing them since 1911. Data secured on fifteen of these cars shows a monthly average of 824 miles of travel for each car, at an average cost to the city of 3.2 cents per mile. This figure covers the entire cost including garage care, washing, and overhead, in addition to the usual expenses considered in running a car.

Florida Quicksand Catches Auto Party

Car Is Completely Submerged Twelve Hours, With Only Slight Damage

A most unique test of the endurance and stability of Overland construction occurred recently along the Florida Coast, when an Overland touring car, after being buffeted all night in a raging surf, was found to be only slightly damaged when rescued the following morning.

The owner of the car, together with a party of four people, was driving along the beach at low tide when he ventured too close to the water's edge. The first inkling he had of impending danger was when the car slowed up suddenly and began to settle in the rear. Then he realized that he had driven into a pocket of quicksand and the party had barely time to jump for safety before the water surrounded the car.

The incoming tide and the danger connected with the work made it impossible for a rescue party to render much assistance. By the time it grew dark, the surf was breaking over the top of the Overland.

At the full height of the tide the car was in ten feet of water, with the waves pounding and beating it from one side to the other. The breakers would smash into it and stand it on end, leaving it sometimes on two wheels, sometimes on its side and at other times completely upside down, with the body and radiator grinding into the sand.

The following morning at low tide a wrecking crew managed to haul the car up on the beach. After the sand and seaweed was cleaned out of it, the owner began an investigation of the damage. He was amazed to find that with the exception of a broken top, smashed windshield and loss of paint the car was as good as ever.

The terrific pounding it had been subjected to during the night had not even bent the fenders. The radiator was not damaged, and with the exception of sand scratches the body was in excellent shape. In fact, if the magneto had not been soaked he could have driven the car home under its own power.

British Fight Auto Invasion With Tax

Drastic Measures Taken to Hinder Increasing American Motor Trade

New York, December 10.—For several years past the automobile trade of Great Britain has been striving desperately to offset what it terms the "American invasion," the rapid development of the American car in the British Isles. Each year the sales of the "Made in America" cars in Great Britain have been increasing in such large numbers that the British industry has come to look upon the import of American cars as a menace.

That the announcement of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, indicating the imposition of an import duty of 33 1-3 per cent. upon all foreign motor cars and their parts, was intended as a defense against American invasion is obvious, when the fact that neither France nor Italy is in a position to export automobiles, owing to the entire output of their factories being requisitioned by their respective Governments, says the Horseless Age.

What this "invasion" means to the British Isles can be realized when it is considered that in 1911 we exported to England 4,031 cars, valued at $3,380,266; in 1912, 5.716 cars, valued at $4,454,448; in 1913, 3,970 cars, valued at $5,853,127; this being for the fiscal year ending June 30 and before the outbreak of the war, and in 1915 13,934 cars, valued at $21,149,522.

But quite apart from the accepted truism that "the user pays," it is extremely doubtful if the new tax will cause the American manufacturer to lose the sale of a single car. In fact, it would seem that today the limitations of ocean transport are a greater factor for consideration than are those sought to be imposed by taxation. Doubtless existing Atlantic shipping rates are far from normal, and freight sailings are relatively few and far between, but nevertheless it is an undoubted fact that the only two limitations to be faced at the moment are those of increased factory production and the ability to get that portion which is available for export to its ultimate destination.

England's total production of automobiles before the European war was approximately 40,000. In the past twelve months we have sent them 14,000 or so, including trucks. Admitting that a percentage of those who would be potential purchasers in times of peace are, for the time being, unable to indulge in a new car, there is yet a considerable field to be cultivated, and there is no commercial opposition for the reason that the product of England's automobile factories is entirely diverted to meet military and naval needs.

American Cars at Premium

Generally speaking, American cars sell in the British Isles at the present time at a considerable advance in price over the home figure, and lately English writers have been referring to the fact as an argument in favor of the imposition of a substantial duty, pointing out that the payment of such duty would merely transfer a portion of the profit from our pockets to those of the British Government and would not affect those of the ultimate purchaser. This is a statement of high finance upon which views are likely to be widely divergent.

It would seem that the British car manufacturer is inclined to accept today's position philosophically enough, but that he is in a highly nervous state as to what the future may hold for him. The question he is asking himself is, When peace is declared, where will he stand? Will American cars and accessories hold such a grip on his home trade that he may expect to be forced right out? This declaration of a substantial import duty on our products is apparently a first attempt to limit our activities, and the next few months may bring developments of absorbing commercial interest to manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic.

Obviously, the scheme to prohibit the importation of all cars was speedily negatived by thoughtful people on the grounds that, were the idea carried into effect, the dealer and distributor would speedily be ruined, having no home-produced cars to sell. Furthermore, professional and commercial users and others to whom the automobile has ceased to be a luxury, but who have, on the other hand, found it an absolute necessity, would suffer severely.

THREE OVERLANDS SOLD

The three Overland cars which arrived last week to the order of the agents—the Central Garage Co., Ltd., —have already been sold. The purchasers are Messrs. F. W. B. Macgregor, A. S. Goldsmith, and a motorist in Hankow.

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Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

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Complete line of accessories in stock.

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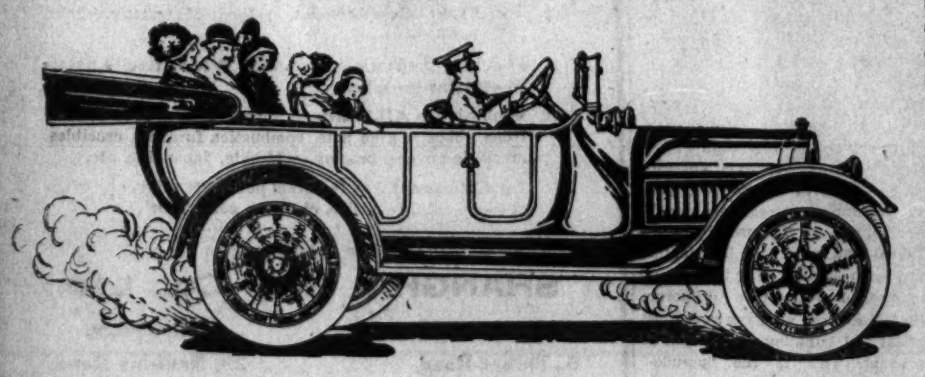

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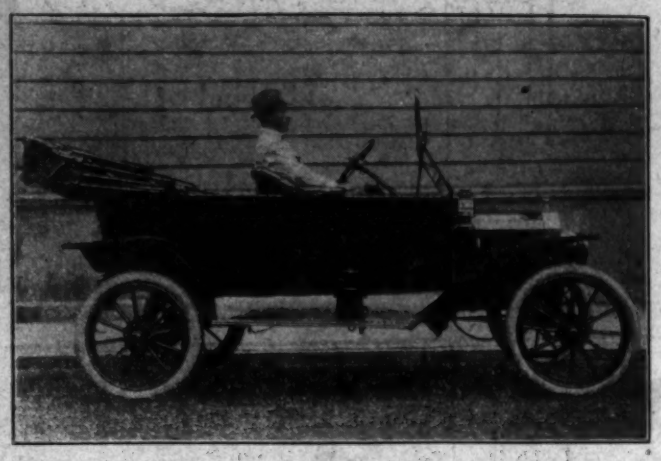
The FORD Car VS Horse Traction



The Ford Touring Car

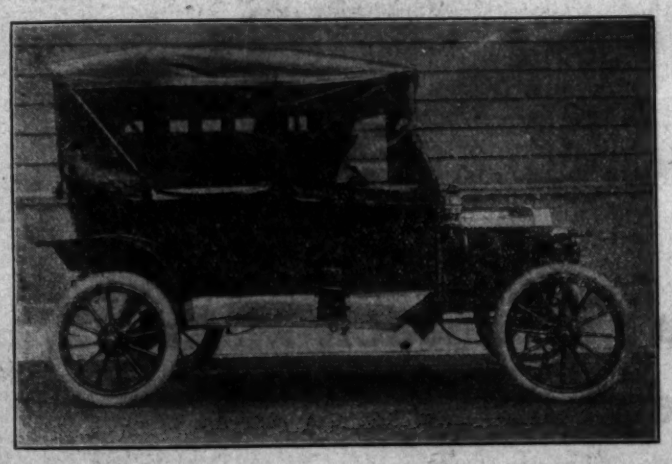
5 Passengers

20 Horse-power

Price Tls. 1,350.00

The Ford Touring Car

Ready for Hot Weather



The Ford Touring Car

As a Brougham

Ready for the Rain or Cold

The Supreme Court of COMMON SENSE

PUBLIC OPINION, Esq., Judge.

In the hearing of this case, which is a claim for the superiority of the Ford car over any horse-drawn vehicle, Messrs. Markt and Company appear for the plaintiff, and Mr. O. Fogy for defendant.

Statement of Claim.

1—The plaintiff, the Ford Car, is an American-made motor car of 20 horse power and a seating capacity of from two to six passengers, and is for sale to the Shanghai Public.

2—The Defendant, Horse Traction, is an old friend of great dignity and little else.

3—The plaintiff avers that he is as useful, as economical in the first cost as the defendant, that he is cheaper in maintenance and operation and that deterioration is no greater, if as great, as in the case of the defendant, and offers evidence in support of his claim.

a—The Ford Touring Car never gets tired. It can be used from morning until night without a thought of its endurance. It will take you to your office, return to your home to take your children to school, and be in front of your office to carry you to your appointment at ten. It will go home to get your wife, spend the rest of the morning shopping, and pick you up at twelve o'clock. Even then it will have spent most of the morning waiting for its passengers. On the other hand a reasonable day's work for two horses (a year's average) is twelve miles a day with an ordinary load.

b—The Ford car can be used either as a Victoria or a Brougham.

c—The Ford touring car is sold at Tls. 1,350.00 delivered at the door of the Shanghai buyer, against an equal cost for a victoria, brougham, and two ponies with harness.

d—The Ford touring car costs its owner the following sums for operation while performing the work that two ponies and two carriages can do in one month.

500 miles at 3½ cents per mile for fuel	$17.50
Chauffeur	20.00
Tyres, (maximum)	15.00
Lubricating oil and incidentals	2.50
For mechanical supervision after first year	4.00
AGAINST	$59.00
Food for two horses and wages for two mafoos	$60.00
Tyres, (minimum)	15.00
Incidental Expenses (Repairs to harness, oil, brushes, and the hundred little squeezes that only an exasperated carriage owner can appreciate)	10.00
	$85.00

e—The Ford car requires paint once a year [if the owner insists upon it for appearances' sake] at a cost of $45.00 while the victoria and brougham absolutely require a thorough overhauling once each year at a cost of $50.00 each. The horses look like those in exhibits No. 4, 5, and 6 at the end of two years.

Statement for the Defence.

1—The defendant, Horse Traction, concedes that the plaintiff is faster and more convenient than he, but begs to call the Court's attention to the danger of loss through accidents that may happen to the plaintiff Ford car, to the extreme respectability of the defendant, and his long approval by custom.

2—The defendant disputes that claim of the plaintiff that a horse is capable of travelling only twelve miles a day.

Argument for the Plaintiff.

Attorney for the plaintiff will allow the defendant a much larger mileage than twelve miles, (in his estimate of expense he allows an average of eight miles to a horse) but even a larger mileage would only increase the fuel bill which comes to about 3½ cents per mile. It is a well-known fact that if a horse were made to travel twelve miles per day, three hundred and sixty five days in the year, that at the end of that time there would be nothing left of him but an unpleasant memory, and that his good looks would disappear at the end of the first month.

As to the extreme respectability of the defendant, and his approval by custom, they are conceded without argument.

The danger of loss by accident to the plaintiff is nil. Control of every movement is ABSOLUTE. A Ford car can be stopped within its own length when travelling at the rate of twenty miles per hour. Who ever heard of a Ford car running away? Hardly a day goes by but a broken carriage is seen on the streets of Shanghai. Runaways are common; horses get sick and are sent to the veterinary surgeon; mafoos squeeze the food expenditure for their own gain until their horses are unfit for use.

I submit my case to the Honorable Judge, PUBLIC OPINION, without further argument, but would suggest that if there is a remnant of doubt in his mind that he calls for expert testimony; CALL INTO COURT ANY MAN WHO OWNS A FORD MOTOR CAR.

Argument for the Defence.

Attorney O. Fogy submits his case without argument.

A Shanghai Victoria

Cost $500.00

When New

A Shanghai Brougham

Cost $700.00

When New

2 Chinese Ponies

Cost $350.00 When New

A set of harness for two horses costs **$150.00**

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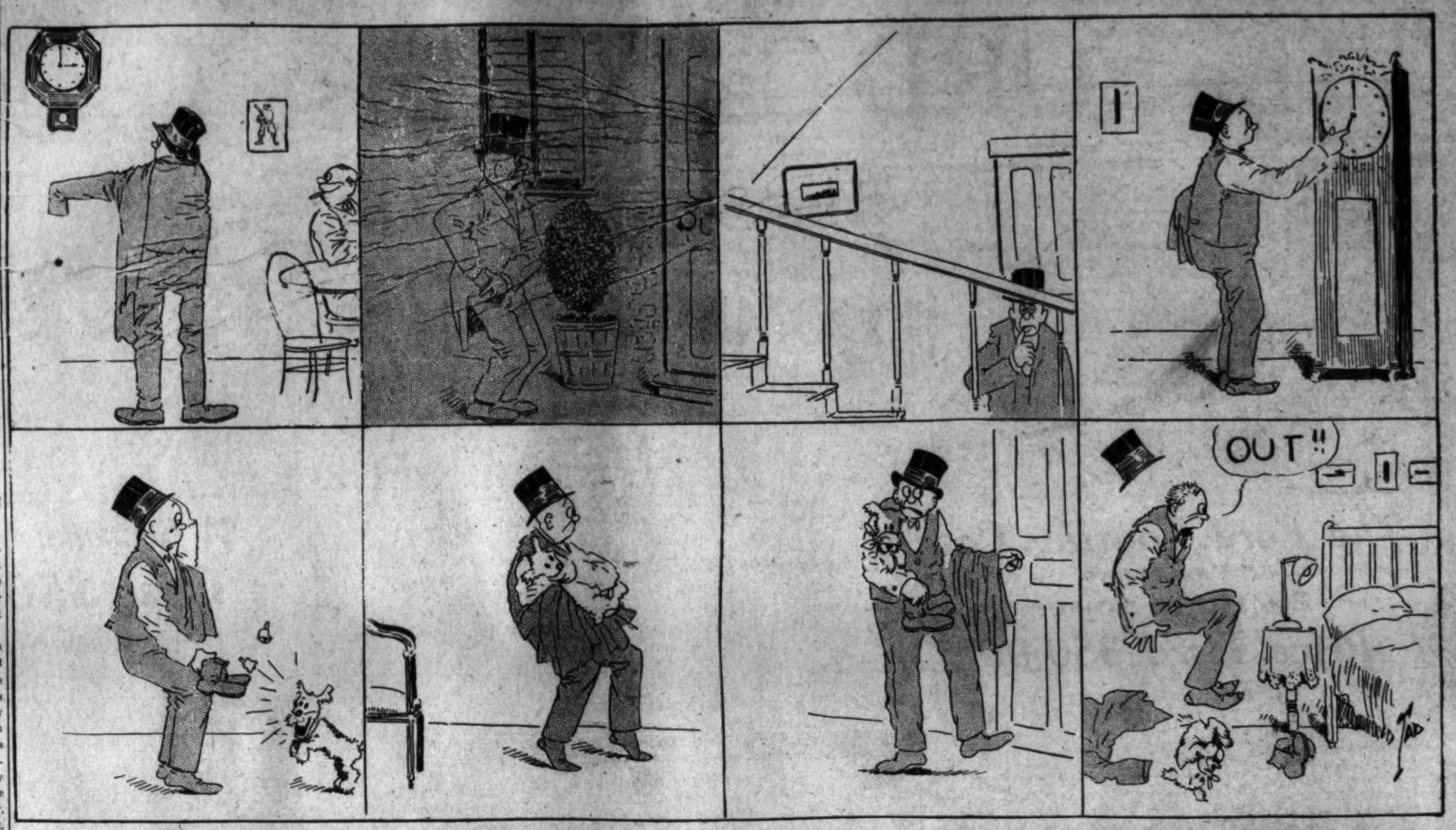
For the first year we supervise your car free of charge; afterwards at the rate of $4.00 per month.

The Automobile Boom

The financing of automobile companies has now become a distinct factor of the markets. Recently four concerns have either sold large blocks of stocks to syndicates or made preparation for such sales, and several companies have issued new stock in the form of dividends. The aim of numerous makers of low-priced cars appears to be to at least double their present output in the 1916 year. The Chandler Motor Company has sold $4,800,000 stock and has announced that efforts will be made to turn out 20,000 cars next year, against 8,000 this year; the Saxon Motor Company has increased its capital from $350,000 to $6,000,000, of which $3,000,000 was offered and oversubscribed, and the increase of production planned is from 17,000 to 25,000 cars; the Hupp Motor Car Corporation has sold $1,500,000 preferred stock to a banking group, and the Cole Motor Company is planning an increase of its capital from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

A Moving Picture With Just One Word — By Tad



The Wild Jitney Is Settling Down

(*From the Saturday Evening Post*)

From such information as comes to hand we draw a painful conclusion that the jitney bus is tending to emerge from its revolutionary state—in other words, to cease being revolutionary at all.

For a little while and in certain localities the jitney bus enabled virtually any man with a very little money or credit to set up in business for himself. It was like the discovery of a new free gold or oil field. Within its limited sphere of operation it was like a sudden accession of free government land upon which almost any comer could settle. For a time, on the Pacific Coast especially, any carpenter, bookkeeper, salesman, or what not, could quit his employer—or cease seeking an employer if he had none—and run his own five-cent hack. To thousands the adventure had all the romance of prospecting for gold. Obviously if the jitney bus had been capable of indefinite extension its effect would have been tremendously revolutionary. With a free choice between earning a wage and running a jitney, labor's relation to capital would have been widely changed. It was an instinctive recognition of the thing's unsettling possibilities no doubt, that made conservatism everywhere frown upon it. Try to imagine New York and Chicago with the tens of thousands now holding jobs all careening hither and yon at will picking up fares for their own jitney cars! The thought's implications make one giddy!

Nowadays the jitney seems by way of getting itself properly standardized and conventionalized—with bigger busses, requiring a larger capital investment, and the profitable routes duly preempted. The next step very likely will be jitney bus corporations with virtually monopolistic franchises, with stockholders on the one side and wage-earning operatives on the other. The jitney bus will then be thoroughly respectable, but not nearly so interesting.

Freight Congests In Atlantic Ports

The congestion of freight at New York and other Atlantic Ocean ports, which is greater than anything ever experienced in the memory of the oldest shipping men in the United States, is growing more serious daily, and is causing great concern to traffic managers of Detroit Motor car manufacturers.

C. J. Shaar, traffic manager of the Packard Motor Car Company says that the shortage of automobile freight cars in Detroit is particularly serious. It is estimated that nearly 65,000 cars are tied up at or near New York City.

As the winter production of motor cars will be greater than ever before at the Packard plant, Shaar is using his utmost efforts to find means of getting railroad equipment to handle the Packard product.

A Mile-a-Minute Through The Water

At last a motor boat has been built that will go at a mile a minute rate. It's the Disturber IV, Commodore James A. Pugh's speed demon that set a new world's record at Chicago in the second heat of the Wrigley Trophy race by skimming over thirty miles in 33 min. and 8 1-5 sec. In six half-mile dashes at Chicago Commodore Pugh averaged 60.77 miles an hour.

In the race for the Wrigley Trophy Disturber IV conquered Miss Detroit, which won in easy style the Gold Cup in the races on Manhasset Bay.

Studebakers Replace Old Stage Coaches

Former Inaccessible Sections of California Reached by Motor Stages

Los Angeles, Dec. 1.—Thanksgiving Day witnessed the opening of a new highway between San Diego and Los Angeles, and now that it has been announced that the San Diego Fair is to remain open for another year this new route will, no doubt, be patronized by thousands of tourists and sightseers. This new highway is only one of several excellent routes between these two cities. One of these, 135 miles long, is traversed by twenty-one Studebaker cars, operating on a stage line between these two points. These cars are run by individual owners, operating on a regular schedule, by mutual agreement.

The passengers on this trip not only have an excellent ride through the open country, but save money in the bargain, the railroad fare being $5, against $4.50 by automobile.

There is another line which makes a strong appeal to tourists, from Los Angeles to San Francisco, also covered by Studebaker cars.

The motor stage is responsible for opening up many sections of California hitherto inaccessible, and as a result the stages are carrying considerable freight as well as passengers.

The Studebaker representative at Riverside, Cal., states that from ten to one hundred passengers a day are carried by their line.

Shoe Carabaos With Old Tires

Manila, January 5.—Information has been received by the bureau of agriculture to the effect that worn-out automobile outer tires are being used extensively and successfully in Albay Province for making shoes for oxen and carabaos.

It is well known that the hoofs of these animals can not stand the wear of continuous service on the first and second class provincial roads. Most all these draft animals have previously had at least two feet shod with iron shoes.

Trial seems to have proved that the old tires provide a very fair substitute for the iron and at an insignificantly low cost.

In making these shoes the rubber from the old outer casings is cut to fit the bottoms of the hoofs of the animal and is used as soles. Abaca is laced through holes cut in the outer edge of the rubber sole and plaited in such a way as to form a snug fit over the hoofs. The result is a shoe of soft tread which is much easier on the animal than the shoe of iron.

Horsepower Means But Little Nowadays

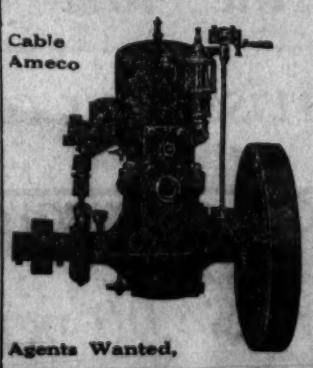
Efficiency and refinement are the two words that best describe the evolution of the motor car.

The fundamentals of the automobile engine have remained practically unchanged since the four-cycle motor was generally adopted. Aside from appearances, the most noticeable difference between the old type car and the automobile of today is that the latter is light in weight and more powerful despite the fact that much smaller motors are being used.

This is the day of refinement, accuracy and precision with a resulting efficiency. The earlier racing car possessed power because of the excessive size of the motor, but such a car was correspondingly heavy and consequently would not compare in performance with the present-day racing car equipped with the high speed, small bore motor.

Horsepower in itself means very little. It's the ratio of horsepower to weight that really counts.

American Detroit Marine Motors



Cable Ameco

Motors for Work and Pleasure.

Boats 2 to 30 H.P. Will burn Gasoline, Kerosene or other oils.

Send for Catalogue and Big Discount to Agents.

Agents Wanted,

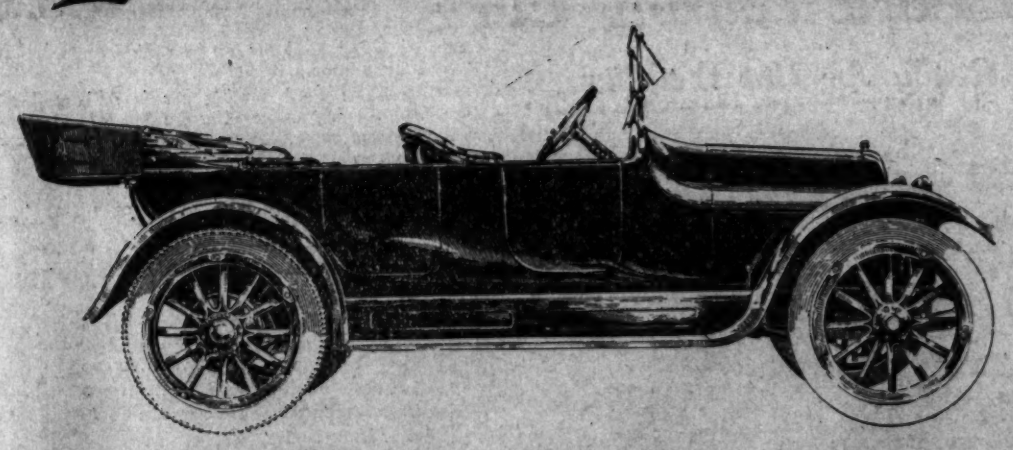
AMERICAN ENGINE COMPANY,

502 Boston St. Detroit, Mich., U.S.A

Model 75

Overland

Electric Lights
Electric Starter



1000 Cars Per Day Production Makes This Car Possible at So Low a Price

Our factory contains 103 acres of floor space and employs 12,000 men.
We produce 1000 cars a day.

This—and this only—explains our ability to give so much car for so little money.

Overland Model 75 is a small, light, comfortable family car with most of the advantages of much larger, higher priced cars.

It has a full streamline body of the latest design. The finish is a lustrous black with bright nickel and polished aluminum fittings.

Five adults can ride comfortably in the wide, roomy seats. The cushions are soft and deep over long flexible springs.

While the wheelbase is long—104 inches (2642 mm.) the car is light in weight, 2160 pounds.

The large tyres give greater mileage than could be obtained from the smaller size used on other cars of similar specifications. These, with rear springs of the famous cantilever type, insure remarkable riding comfort.

Together with these advantages—and many others—you get the Overland thoroughness in design, quality of material and workmanship. This is possible at such a price only under the Overland method of scientific manufacture in large quantities.

Let us show you this car.

Specifications

Long Stroke Motor Cast En Bloc
Electric Starter—Electric Lights
High Tension Magneto Ignition
Electric switches on steering column
Right hand drive—center levers
Instrument Board on Cowl Dash
Cantilever Rear Springs
Deep, Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats
Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)
Large tyres 31" x 4".
Demountable, detachable rims—one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Syphon cooling
Body, streamline with one-piece cowl
Rain-vision Windshield, ventilating type, built-in
Crowned fenders
Lustrous black finish
Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings
Electric engine starter and generator, with head, rear and dash lamps and headlight dimmers, storage battery.
One man Mohair hood with dust cover; magnetic speedometer; electric horn; combination rear light and license bracket; hinged rug rail; foot rest; tyre carrier in rear; full set of tools; tyre repair kit; jack and pump.

Complete Information on Request

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a, Jinkee Road. *Telephone 3809*

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.

Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Cars. Full information on request.

SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1916

S.F.C. QUALIFY IN SKOTTOWE GAME

Public School Put Up Determined Fight But Are Beaten by 4 to 0

CLIFFORD NETS 3 GOALS

St. Xavier Just Get Home With Hanbury by 1-0, Though Having All The Play

There is no gainsaying the fact that for the whole of the ninety minutes play yesterday afternoon on the S.F.C. Ground the Public School eleven essayed every effort possible on their part to qualify for the second round of the Skottowe Cup. They came determined and although they did not succeed they are deserving of praise for their brave and plucky showing.

They have only themselves to blame for not scoring at least once, for at times the forwards showed glimpses of clever combination but they would not shoot. Then again they were always inclined to balloon the ball and this was of no avail against their taller opponents who invariably got there first. Their backs were the mainstay of the team for Hansen kicked sure and well and his partner Smith was equally sure and very fast. They were both inclined to dribble at times which is a great mistake but this was their only weakness.

Remedios had a very anxious time in goal and it was a pity he allowed Clifford's third goal to roll out of his grasp into the net. His fielding was clean and clever. Of the halves Madar was a tireless worker and plied the men in front of him with many excellent passes. Roberts was not far behind and the youth showed an excellent conception of the game. Sanft the smallest member of the side was too prone to hug the ball and never paid Clifford the attention he should have done. At forward Stellingwerff was disappointing and he seldom did the right thing.

Komaroff schemed to advantage but his centering was weak. Drake is a new comer and is the schoolmaster. He showed some nice touches and worked tirelessly and although he tired perceptibly at the close he was nevertheless a decided acquisition. Madar looked after White well and the latter was responsible for many excellent centers which were wasted.

For the Club Rasmussen has seldom had such an easy afternoon for Tonkin and McMeekin were quite equal to all demands. Ward, Campbell and Brown were a trio of hard workers and they found time to assist the men in front of them and occasionally essay shots for goal. At times the forwards combined well together, Clifford opening up the game well and Hardwick on the extreme right responding finely. More should be heard of this promising recruit. Wanostrocht strove hard and Leslie and Olsen had a fair understanding.

The story of the goals is soon told. The first came with the game fifteen minutes old. Clifford obtained possession and eluding Smith shot obliquely into the net. The same player hit the crossbar soon afterwards and Leslie forced the goalie to clear finely. At the other end Drake tested Rasmussen with a powerful drive but no more scoring took place and the Club led at the interval by the only goal.

Upon resuming, the homesters had the advantage of a slight breeze and the School were forced to act on the defensive and corners were frequent. It was from one of these that Leslie obtained possession and passed to Clifford whose shot struck the upright and rebounded to him and he promptly shot into the net. At the other end, White caused Rasmussen to punch away a clever center and then Drake shot yards high when well placed.

Play was soon again at the School end and from Olsen's center Clifford headed into the net and thus completed his "hat trick." A fine run by Hardwick and an equally fine center saw Leslie shoot the fourth and final goal of the game which resulted as above stated.

Mr. Wigton refereed most capably and Messrs. Shepherd-Graham and Fuschman acted as linesmen.

Xavier Beat Hanbury

St. Xavier defeated Hanbury in a football match played on the Recreation Ground yesterday by a score of 1 to 0. Though the score was close, most of the play was in the Hanbury territory and goals were missed by the St. Xavier players. In the first half the St. Xaviers worked down to the enemy goal and shot for a score. The ball struck one of the goal posts and fell in such a way that some contended it constituted a score. The referee disallowed it however.

The winning and only score of the game was made in the second half after a brilliant combination play by Norris, Aguiar and Xavier. After this Hanbury rallied and attacked furiously, but was unable to score. The referee for the game was Mr. Moyhing. Turner, the Hanbury full back, played a spectacular game. Much credit is due to the forward line of the victorious team.

Hockey

The B. Co. vs. Portuguese match was played on the South Polo ground under excellent conditions and from the start it was obvious which was the better team.

B. Co. forwards at once got busy and play was general in the Portuguese half. The volunteer half-backs had a day out and looked after their forwards in excellent style, with the result that when the whistle blew, B. Co. were winners by 10 goals to 1.

Despite the heavy scoring against them, the Portuguese played a plucky game, and not once did they show any signs of losing heart. Without doubt, they were up against a better team, and every credit is due to them for the plucky manner they played to the very end.

Sikhs vs. Harlequins "X"

This game took place on the North Polo ground, and was expected to be a run-away victory for the Sikhs, but it was not.

For the first quarter, the Harlequins kept the game well up in the Sikhs' half, and it was greatly due to bad luck that they did not attain a lead of 2 goals, which if they had, probably would have influenced the result considerably.

The Sikhs later took the initiative, and scored 3 goals before half time. In the second half, the pace apparently began to tell on the Harlequins, and the clever Sikhs outwitted them time after time. The Sikhs obtained 3 more goals and eventually ran out winners by 6 goals to 0.

The Sikhs were all good as usual, while for the losers Jackson in goal stopped some well-nigh impossible shots. Liddell at half put in some useful work. Among the forwards Baskett and Bertenshaw were the men noticed, both of them once or twice, after clever work, being within an ace of scoring. Mr. Burke Scott with the whistle was very much alive, and essentially fair.

Harlequins v. Police

Owing to the Police being unable to raise a team, this match was scratched, the points going to the Harlequins.

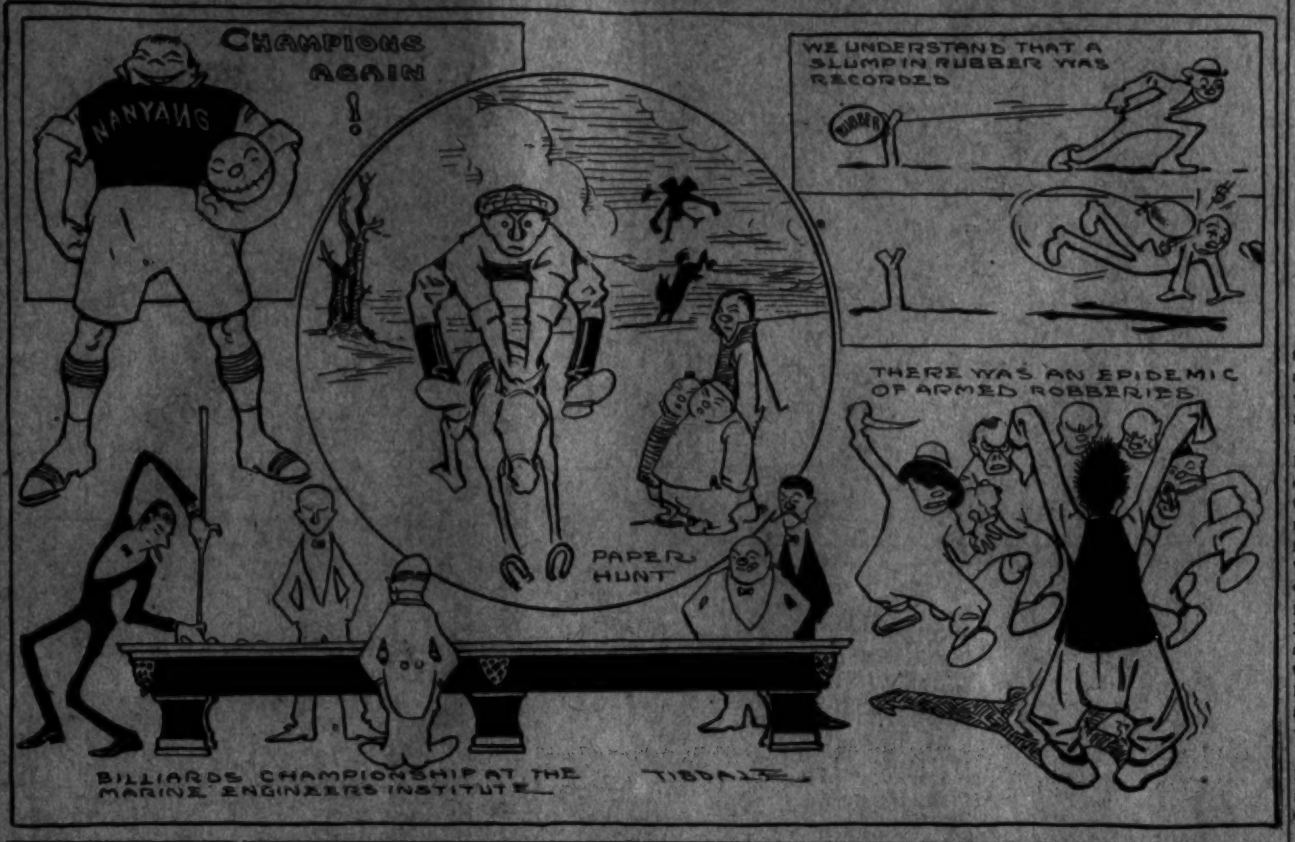
Charity Match

The Charity Match next Saturday promises to prove a great attraction and it is up to the lovers of the game to patronise the affair in their usual generous manner. Tickets are only $1 and even if you will not be able to see the game you will have the satisfaction of knowing that the Blind Soldiers and Sailors Fund will benefit. If you do like the ropes on Saturday next you will be given your money's worth for with such an array of talent on view the game is sure to be a good one. The ground of the S. C. C. has been kindly loaned and Capt. E. L. M. Barrett will whistle and Messrs. Moyhing and Bissett will act as linesmen. The teams are:—

Volunteers. O. D. Rasmussen, R. D. Murray, H. B. Ollerdessen, D. Campbell, W. P. Galvin, W. J. Brown, T. W. R. Wilson, A. Lester, G. F. Forshaw (Capt.), J. S. McEachran, A. H. Leslie.

Civilians. A. MacMillan, A. Biggs, M. Tonkin, W. J. Gande, T. Wigton, J. Adams, W. C. G. Clifford, J. Quayle, R. J. S. Brandt, J. Robertson, H. N. Olsen.

Unscrambling The News — By Tisdale


CHAMPIONS AGAIN!
NANYANG
PAPER HUNT
WE UNDERSTAND THAT A SLUMP IN RUBBER WAS RECORDED
THERE WAS AN EPIDEMIC OF ARMED ROBBERIES
BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP AT THE MARINE ENGINEERS INSTITUTE
TISDALE

School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

The audacity of it! The spirit of adventure has taken a strong hold on three 2nd League teams, who played their first round for the Skottowe Cup yesterday, namely St. Xavier, Public School, and Hanbury. These teams are the best in the second division, and they entered the competition meaning to do well. And they did. When I hinted some time back that they should be Alexanders, they took the hint, and now they are so ambitious that they have entered into a competition where no 2nd League team has ever entered before, and though they realised the hard task before them, they still did not lose heart even if they did happen to lose a good deal else.

* * *

St. Xavier met Hanbury in the first game, and man for man the teams were evenly matched. St. Xavier won by 1 to nil, after a hard game. But perhaps the hardest task was for Public, who had to meet the Football Club's best men, and though some were inclined to think that this game would be too one-sided, it was, on the contrary, well contested. The Football Club were kind enough to leave Murray and Forshaw out, but the men who supplanted them were just as good. The School was aided by Mr. Drake, a player of no mean repute, who has played many Interport matches in Japan.

* * *

To Remedios, Public School's goalie, I cheerfully hand the laurels as the best goalie in the ranks of the 2nd League sportive citizenry. He was bombarded by such Interport players as Clifford and Leslie, but he played his part nicely, even if four did get past him. He cleared shots from powerful boots, which would have scored against many another local goalie. Smith and Hansen at back were thorns in their opponents' paths, and they cleared many times with effect the dangerous "Willie Clifford left foot drive."

* * *

The Old Boys' halves were in great form, and the "famous trio" helped their forwards nicely. Sanft was a puzzle to his opponents, his short steps and trickiness enabling him to outdo them. Roberts also played a fine game. White at right wing was a great danger to the Football Club, and Rasmussen who anticipated having a Saturday afternoon siesta found that the right wing was keeping him awake right along. White put in many telling centers, and though the others tried hard, they failed to score.

* * *

Turner, Wittaack, Hayward, Haas, Kabelitz, and Gifford were again in splendid condition against St. Xavier, as can be seen from the score. But Turner was the best of the lot, and by his fine kicking and tackling he prevented St. Xavier from scoring as they are wont to do. He knows their secret stunts, and gets them nearly every time. Madar in goal also played a ripping game, and by his clearances earned great applause.

* * *

St. Xavier had their best team out and they fully expected to win. Norris, Baker, and Aguair were in tip-top form, and Aguair was the hero of the game, scoring the only goal. Their backs were impregnable, and bumping, of which there is a lavish display whenever these two teams meet, was the order of the day.

* * *

The Football Club played a dashing game. Campbell, Ward, Clifford, Tonkin, and Olsen were very prominent. Rasmussen had some narrow shaves from the Public School sharpshooters, but acquitted himself in finished style.

Light Horse Handicap Today

The annual handicap of the Light Horse, S.V.C., will be run this morning. The start is timed for 10.30, the men being sent off from Schulze Line, to finish at Beeline.

Experts who have studied the handicap figure on a very close and exciting race, despite the fact that, on account of the number of men who have left for the war, the starters will be considerably less than usual, whilst several of the crack riders will be noticeable absentees.

The handicaps follow:

Scratch.—Tr. Hayes, 147 lbs. Ye Illusionist; Tr. Brand, 135, Connack.

¼ min.—Tr. Hayes, 147, Shacabac; Tr. Brand, 135, Soda; Tr. Brand, 135, The Clerk; Tr. Drakeford, 152, Sea Swallow; Tr. Drakeford, 152, Niblick; Tr. Souter, 130, What For; Tr. Dalgliesh, 147, Everingham.

1 min.—Tr. Mitchell, 138, The Boa; Tr. Sparke, 177, Rubicon; Tr. Moon, 134, Nightlight; Tr. Seth, 126, Simple Simon; Tr. Seth, 126, Empiric; Tr. Drakeford, 152, Griffin No. 9; Tr. Dalgliesh, 147, Little Willie, Corpl. Jones, 139, Briarwood; Tr. Stuart, 139, Kingussie; Tr. Hayes, 147, Haj; Tr. Hayes, 147, Eureka; Tr. Sleap, 143, Ocean Swell; Tr. Sleap, 143, Griffin.

1½ min.—Tr. Bassett, 130, Panto; Tr. Moon, 134, Twilight; Trptr. Cheetham, 130, Friar; Lieut. Lindsay, 173, Consent; Tr. Dalgliesh, 147, Griffin No. 24; Tr. Sorensen, 146, Wonderland.

2 min.—Tr. Wilson, 145, Mahtao; Tr. Wilson, 145, Tommy Lad; Tr. Sparke, 177, The Controller; Corpl. Robinson, 172, Financier; 2nd Lieut. Quelch, 154, Progression; Tr. Hine, 150, Joburg; Tr. Hancock, 150, Ironman; Tr. Little, 170, Big Willie; Tr. Little 170, Coutts Griffin; Tr. Cobbett, 153, Cressfield; Tr. Cobbett, 153, Ali Baba; Tr. Rose, 168, Anyolething.

2½ min.—Tr. Gibbings, 167, Henwick; Corpl. Robinson, 172, Voltaire; Tr. Rose, 168, Perchance; Lieut. Lindsay, 173, Pinto; Tr. Little, 170, Perversity; Tr. Barrett, 145, Mediocre; Capt. Crighton, 155, Aeroplane.

3 min.—Sergt. Maj. Spence, 190, Who Knows; Tr. Holmes, 153, Nemo.

3½ min.—Corpl. Foster, 175, Tango; Sergt. Maj. Spence, 190, The Nightmare; Tr. Sherlock, 164, Kim.

4½ min.—Tr. Sheridan, 180, Griffin; Tr. Koe, 180, Finale.

School Football

The Shanghai Public School's Junior Eleven met the Cathedral School in a match yesterday morning, and succeeded in winning by six goals to nil. The Cathedralites were weak. The Public School could have made a larger score, but they were called offside time after time.

Baden-Powell Scouts

Troop orders for the week ending January 22.

Tuesday 18.—Troop parade at Headquarters 5.15 p.m. Full Uniform. Patrol Leaders meeting 6.30 p.m.

Thursday 20.—Band practice at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Saturday 22.—Full Uniform. Troop parade at Headquarters 2.15 p.m. Fieldwork.

Orderly Patrols for the week "Swift" and "Curlew."

Orderly officer for the week A. S. M. Scott.

Section Orders

Cathedral School. Parade at School 5.30 p.m. Thursday 20.

Public School. Wednesday 19. Parade at Headquarters 7.30 a.m. Thursday 20. Parade at Headquarters 4 p.m.

French School. Monday 17 & Thursday 20. Parade at Headquarters 8 a.m. Wednesday 17. Parade at Headquarters 5 p.m.

Notices

Transfer:—Scout Parkin is transferred to the Wolf patrol with effect from January 1, 1916.

Shield Competitions. These will take place at the Chinese New Camp on Saturday February 5, at 3 p.m.

FITZROY LLOYD.
Scoutmaster.

Billiards League Results

Standing to Date

	Won.	Lost.	For.	Ags.	Points.
Lusitano C.	9	0	11083	7933	18
M. E. Institute	7	2	10179	9096	14
Customs C.	5	4	9793	10121	10
Powhattan C.	5	4	9826	10178	10
S. M. Police	4	5	10078	9573	8
Municipal C.	3	6	9545	10066	6
Masonic	3	6	9589	10224	6
Merchant S. G.	0	9	8290	11966	0

The following are the latest results of matches played in the League:

Customs v. S. M. Police

H. S. Chapman	203	Capt. Barrett	250
G. B. Stormes	250	C. Dewing	240
A. S. Hooking	250	J. Burnside	236
T. Mellows	250	G. McKay	232
B. H. Gowing	250	C. Doyle	156
Total	1203	Total	1115

Lusitano v. Municipal Club

G. M. P. Remedios	250	E. Brown	160
F. H. M. Castro	250	J. Rush	202
C. M. P. Remedios	250	W. Abbott	183
F. G. Remedios	250	C. W. Higgs	178
J. V. Jenson	250	L. E. Todd	146
Total	1250	Total	874

Masonic v. Powhattan

R. Phillips	250	H. S. Smyth	201
J. Gibson	250	C. S. Peacock	206
C. Komaroff	250	H. E. Brewer	179
P. Kohn	250	H. Langley	217
C. Matthews	250	R. Bailey	233
Total	1250	Total	1035

Merchant S. G. v. M. E. Institute

G. C. Blown	141	G. M. Boyes	250
Capt. Best	197	J. E. Wilson	250
J. Tippin	250	T. Spring	219
Capt. Purton	244	W. Campbell	250
„ Whitelaw	168	G. McMurdo	250
Total	1000	Total	1219

Today's Football

Equivalents v. Hotspurs

This game will take place at the Hongkew Recreation Grounds today, play commencing at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the Equivs.:—The three Favacho Brothers, H. Ettinger, F. Barradas, F. Remedios, W. Diesmeyer (Capt.), V. Machado, H. Roberts, R. Canavarro, W. Spencer-Ozorio.

Hotspurs, F. C.:—A. Pereira, F. England, J. Remedios, A. Leitao, C. Sequeira, T. Baptista, F. Gutierrez, J. d'Aquino, P. Gutierrez, J. Remedios, L. Ferreira.

Referee:—J. d'Almeida.

MR. SPRINGFIELD WINS PAPER HUNT

Finishes First on Monlaive With Mr. C. R. Burkill on Springbok Second

MR. W. HILL LANDS THIRD

Mr. Von Heidenstam Qualifies For The Pink As, Heavyweight

By Johnnie Walker

As the immortal Mr. Jorrocks truthfully observes: "'Unting is the sport of kings—the himage of war, without its guilt and only twenty-five per cent of its danger."

The motorocracy of the Paper Hunt Club scored yesterday, the 'unt starting from Miss Johnstone's line, the other side of the Rubicon, which means about a seven-mile 'ack out for those poverty-stricken people who own a 'unter and a 'ack, but no car. The hunt was sent away promptly at three o'clock by Mr. Ruby Ellis, the Steward in charge and here be it observed that two or three of the unfortunate ones who had to 'ack out arrived late on the scene and all they saw of the start was a cloud of dust in the distance.

Therefore, now that the days are longer, it behoves the Stewards to revert to the half-past three starting time.

Down Miss Johnstone's line, which these days provides nothing in the way of jumping, a large field galloped merrily, but, for some unaccountable reason, threw up its head at the bottom, making a check where really one should not be. Eventually the trail was found leading by the No. 12 bridge, which was crossed without a halt and then on to the North-Western Road, which was trotted along until Shaw's Joys were reached, branching off to right angles.

Away down this long line of about seventeen jumps for a mile and a quarter, to a small bridge just before the village of Singkahong. Through the village to another bridge over 16 Tree Creek where the hunt struck green paper and halted.

Not on the Map

From here over a country that is not on the map and without any particular features, except a great amount of dust. The hunt eventually reached a wade, returning across 16 Tree Creek and then followed quite a nice line of jumps, finishing at a creek parallel with the North-Western Road, where there is a wade, in the center of which a large hole exists.

It was here that No. 1 Heavenly Twin, on Rosewood, either got "frog-in-the-throat" or "toad-in-the-hole" through exploring the bottom of the hole just mentioned.

From here again over country of no particular consequence and no jumps, to No. 8 bridge and then across the rut and furrow to the wade in the village just before No. 7 bridge. Green paper was laid at No. 7.

Up to here the pace had been leisurely—more of the type of a Sunday morning jaunt than a ferocious hunt—but, after the word "Go" had been given, a very hot pace was started and maintained to the finish. Over a small water jump on to the low ground and swinging right, over what was quite a good jump, the low ground and swinging right, over the rut and furrow to a small water jump.

The Rubicon Creek was crossed at what seemed to impetuous riders an awkward sort of place, bordered by trees and so into the home country. Here the knowing ones were kept busy guessing as to where the finish would be, but a wold Oirish terrier, striking out an independent line of his own, led the hunt round the wrong side of Clear Water, approaching The Chasm by the side of Potter's Dip, which was crawled by the greater part of the hunt, although, if ridden boldly at, the same makes a very sporting big jump.

Get off the Trail

Thence to Family Tree Creek platform and across to Westward Ho! platform. It was here that the wold Oirish terrier cast to the right, carrying the leaders with him, which enabled a few of the rearguard to catch up, but the true trail lay westward, over the jumps on the Westward Ho! line, the last of which is a real corker and, if not taken plumb center, is apt to cause grief.

Swinging right-handed to the platform through Drop and Crawl, the

advance-guard, consisting of No. 1 Heavenly Twin and Mr. Benbow Rowe, on Bornite, with about eight others, carried on to a very awkward grip which caused no fewer than three ponies simultaneously to do the once-over. These same leaders pushed on hell-for-leather along the Barrier Creek line, past the Far Red House, swinging left-handed to the Barrier Creek platform and half-way down the Barrier Creek line before they realised they were running off paper.

So much for making up one's mind which way the trail ought to lay and doesn't! The wold Oirish terrier, now tamed, smelt out the true line, which swung right round the end of the lagoon after Drop and Crawl, over three or four decent sort of jumps, then across the rut and furrow to that good, true jump known as Suez.

The preliminary stages of the hunt offered no jumps of any special quality, except one water jump, which all the leaders baulked for no reason whatever, except that they didn't know it was coming. If the young fellows would only make up their minds that where the foxes go they can go, there would be fewer of these occurrences.

Hot Stuff for Finish

The dust was rather trying throughout, but, apart from that, the ride was a most enjoyable one, all the hot stuff being reserved for the run in, which, as said before, really commenced from No. 7 bridge in the Rubicon country, making the finish somewhere about three miles in length.

Many were the congratulations showered upon Mr. H. von Heidenstam. Fifth on the card, he was, nevertheless, the first heavyweight to qualify and so is entitled henceforth to ride in the coveted and highly

The card read:

1. Mr. M. O. Springfield, Monisive.
2. Mr. C. R. Burkill, Springbok.
3. Mr. W. Hill, The Buzzard.
4. Mr. H. E. Hancock, Vattic.
5. Mr. H. von Heidenstam (h.-w.), Salvator.
6. Mr. J. Johnstone, Griffin 2.

Nanyang College Football Team, Inter-Collegiate Champions 1914-15 and 1915-16

From left to right: Abraham Liu, D. S. Li, H. A. Vanderbeck (Dean C. E.), C. Chen, C. T. Yeh, P. C. Wong, Brandy Moh, Robert Koe, Paul Pao, T. T. Yang, J. K. Ting, Castle Ho, S. L. Liang, Lisbon Lee, S. S. Loo, C. M. Liang, A. H. Leslie (Hon. Coach).

The Government Institute of Technology (Nanyang College) Football team again has won the Eastern China Intercollegiate Championship. This team also won first honors in the 1914-1915 season.

In the series just concluded they scored 26 goals and had 7 scored against them. They lost only one game out of 7 and that was against St. John's College on St. John's ground when they were defeated by 2 to 0. They fully retrieved this defeat by defeating St. John's in two subsequent games with the score in their favor for each match by 1 goal to 0.

Nanyang College are to be congratulated on winning the coveted Championship for two years in succession.

Confessions Of A Big League Umpire

This is one of a series of articles dealing with the experiences of a big league umpire, written by a man who for years officiated in the major circuits. Bill Brennan had many interesting experiences during his career as an arbiter, and he tells about them in these articles.

By Bill Brennan

(Chief of staff of the Federal League and former National League Umpire)

There's many a laugh pulled at the home plate during a red-hot ball game. Sometimes the umpire is the victim, and occasionally he is in the position of indulging in the ha-ha.

It's a battle of wits, with the players attempting to put it over the arbiter, and the latter there to see that they do not. This is one experience I had with Larry McLean, one of the funniest characters that the diamond ever produced.

Larry was catching for the Reds, the Cubs were their opponents, the game was being played in Cincinnati and it was the hottest day in the Summer. I might add that it was the second game of a double-header, and Larry had caught the first.

"Bill," said Larry, "you certainly are a bad umpire this afternoon."

"Why stipulate this afternoon?" I asked, because I thought Larry was attempting to josh me.

"Have you had your eyes examined recently?" he asked.

"Go along and hurry the game," I retorted, and, looking down at the form of the big catcher, I wasn't a bit surprised that he was peeved, for the perspiration was pouring from him and his uniform was as wet as if it had been dipped in water.

"You certainly ought to have your eyes examined, Bill, and I'm telling you as a friend, 'cause you are missing a lot of 'em."

"You go right along and do the catching and you'll have all you can attend to," was my come-back, and I was getting pretty warm.

Just Giving a Little Tip

"Oh, well, of course, if you are going to get sore I won't say anything more. I was just giving you a little tip, and I thought you ought to know, because I heard the other umpires talking about it."

"Oh, they were, eh? Well, you just catch; that's all."

Larry was silent for a moment.

"And, Bill, what's got into you? You used to wear nice clothes, and look neat on the field, and now you look like a tramp—yes, sir, just a plain, common, everyday tramp. Why is it, Bill?"

"Go right along catching, Larry, and don't bother about my appearance," I yelled at him.

"Oh, of course, if you are going to get sore I'll keep quiet. But I heard some of the other umpires remark that when a man began to slip that he slipped all over, and that when an umpire got to be untidy he was near the limit."

"I was boiling, and the fact that Larry was half smiling merely added to my rage. The big backstop caught a couple of more pitches and then opened fire.

"Now, there's Hank O'Day, who is a regular umpire. Not only does he keep his trousers creased, but he can tell when they are over, and he calls 'em, too; he does. No guesswork about his umpiring. But you——"

"Time!" I yelled.

"Out of the game for you!" I yelled at Larry. "To the clubhouse, and surprise yourself with a bath. You're out! You're fired! Get out!"

Say, I never saw a fellow get away from that plate so quickly in my life. Larry was running as a man who was afraid that the decision might be reversed and the suspension overruled, and there was the broadest grin on his face that I have ever seen on a human being. And then I tumbled. Larry wanted to be chased. He had petitioned the manager, who had refused. There was but one way for him to avoid catching the remainder of that double-header with the sun beating down upon him—that was to be chased by the umpire, and I had fallen.

Could Not Reverse Decision

"Larry," I yelled, determined to reverse a decision for once in my life, but Larry wouldn't hear, and when they rushed a boy to the clubhouse he was minus clothes and telling his pals how he had put it over.

There was one other time when I felt like reversing a decision, and had the rules allowed me to reinstate a man I had suspended I should have done so. A. Jones, a boy from the South, who didn't last long enough to make his first name familiar, was the victim of my wrath. He was attempting to make good and stood at the plate stock still while the pitcher put a third across the plate.

"You're out!" I shouted, and the decision was as fair as any I ever gave. Then this youngster opened up. I have listened to some fairly effective swearers in my day, but the oaths which this fellow strung into sentences fairly dazed me.

Seconds passed before I could recover and inform him that he was through for the afternoon, and that if he insisted upon standing around that he would merely delay the game. Then he suddenly became very courteous and polite.

"Brennan," said he, "do you see that smokestack over there?" and he pointed to one standing beyond the centerfield fence.

"I do," I answered, and was curious as to what was coming.

"You see it is of brick and stands more than 100 feet in height?" he queried.

"I do," was my answer.

"I wish you no bad luck, Mr. Brennan," he continued, quietlike, "but I do wish that smokestack would fall, brick by brick, and that every brick would hit you right on the skull. I do, Mr. Brennan."

Just An Earful

By Tad

James Edward Britt, the Beau Brummel of the ring, wasn't always as peaceful a citizen as he is today.

When James was young he was a wildcat in the ring, and was never once beaten. He tore through the amateur championships in the Olympic Club of Frisco the way a torpedo would scatter a big cheese.

In the last tourney that James entered was a large boy by the name of Fred Bell. This hick was the "dark horse" of the lightweight class, and drew Britt or his opponent on the first night.

James was told of the "dark horse" and prepared to give him the time of his young life.

When the bell rang for the first round of that quarrel Britt and Bell tore into each other like wolves. It was nip and tuck, take your pick, and the crowd went wild with excitement. The bell clanged with honors even.

In the second Britt had an edge, and proceeded to belt his opponent within an inch of his life. James dropped his man with a belt in the lunch wagon, and as the latter arose followed him around the ring working both hands like flails.

Bell suddenly stopped, and going to his corner, walked right out of the ring. One of his seconds stopped him and inquired if he wasn't going to fight any more.

"Yes," growled Bell, "I'm going to fight some more. But not any more tonight."

Second Division Jottings

The Skottowe Cup matches, and the coming Charity Match, give a welcome rest from league affairs, and enable us to take a review of events in the Second League this season.

At present we have St. Xavier's miles ahead for champions, the Hanbury and Public schools running neck and neck for runners-up—with odds on the Hanbury team and the Customs Club and Police fighting hard to escape the doubtful honor of wooden spoonists.

St. Xavier's stand out as the team of the year, and in league matches they are still unbeaten; they play pretty football, have nice footwork, and a good understanding as a team. This year they have even a better team than last season's but there is always one noticeable point about their teams, they are easily upset by a bunch of bustlers. So far this season they have never been extended, excepting in their match with the Hanbury school and then they only won the match when the Hanburians were two men short. Bretfeldt has played some fine games in goal for them. Oliverios is a splendid back, Elliot a useful center-half and Gutierez and Baker the pick of the forwards. Aguiar, who has occasionally played half this season, is a fine forward, but is completely lost in the middle line position.

The Hanbury team now holds the second place being level on points with the Public School, leading on goal average, and having a match on hand. They lost three of their best men at the end of last season, and have had some bad luck with their present team. Ferguson, their master, who played regularly all last season, injured his thigh at preliminary practice, and has not played yet; he is now in hospital and is not likely to be seen in Football again here. Haag and Kabelitz have also suffered from injuries. The team started disastrously losing their first match, but since then they have played well and their next match with the St. Xavier's should not be such an easy thing for the French School Boys. Turner at back and Pettersen and Hayward in the forward line have been their outstanding players.

The Public School have shown a great improvement this year. They gave St. Xavier's a hard tussle, and have beaten the Hanburians; with a good start to the season, they have since slacked off, and do not seem to have the fine team-work which they had earlier on. Remedios in goal has saved many a game for them, and with Hansen, Sault and Roberts they have a sound rearguard. Their forwards seem to have gone off and White and Cooke are about the pick.

The Police are having a very bad time; last year's champions, they are this season in the depths; hardly their own fault, as owing to men leaving for the front both their teams are disorganised. Also they have been shabbily treated, for when they couldn't turn out a representative team against St. Xavier's and the match was postponed, St. Xavier's claimed the points, and then again when they did turn out a good Second League team against the Public School, objections were raised to some of their playgrs. Nevertheless, they are plodding cheerily along and we may hear of them upsetting one or two of the cracks. Robertson is about the only old hand left, and he is still very useful; Watson assists occasionally in the forwards. Dunne is a useful back and when Jock McKenzie, now retired from strenuous games, appears the score is always kept low.

The Club's second string has also been unfortunate but they have little excuse for turning out short in this way they have done regularly this season. They won their first match last Saturday when they turned out a full team for the first time.

The Customs are only a shadow of their former selves and have done very little excepting their rather startling draw with the Public School.

With six teams in the Second division this year, matters are much more lively and interesting, but the football is not as good as last season and with St. Xavier's well ahead, there is not the likelihood of such an interesting finish to the season.

LADIES' HOCKEY

The Ladies Hockey Club played a fast game on the Recreation Grounds yesterday afternoon which ended with a score of 7 to 6 in favor of the Light Blues. Brilliant work was done by Mrs. Mathieson as forward and by Miss Pearson, as back.

News Brevities

It is reported that the steamer Changon is ashore on the upper end of Collision Island, 500 yards clear of the channel.

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No Shanghai dogs will be allowed to land at Hongkong for six months beginning from December 27, 1915.

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According to the Peking Daily News, Mr. E. C. Hillier, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been called to London to consult with the head office regarding the Bank's continued association with the Deutsche Asiatische Bank.

• • •

Mr. Harold Gladstone Reed, of the S. M. C. electricity department, leaves Shanghai today to return home via Siberia and volunteer for the British army. Mr. Reed adds another name to the already long list of local sportsmen who have gone back to fight for their country. He has been one of the most prominent figures on the football and cricket fields. Mr. Reed has several brothers in the army. He has had extensive military training at home himself. He served with the 3rd Hampshire Volunteer Cyclists. Going to Scotland he joined the 9th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the Lothian and Border Horse Yeomanry in which troop he became sergeant. He joined the Maxim Company S. V. C. on his arrival in Shanghai. Mr. Reed took an active interest in the Chinese Boy Scouts and to show their appreciation for his work the Scouts are to form a guard of honor at the Railway Station today. The volunteer has often assisted at the organ and in the choir of St. Andrew's Church. He also made a name for himself in Shanghai by his talents as an actor. Mr. Reed has many friends here who wish him a safe voyage and return.

• • •

The highwaymen were out again last night. A band of 5, one armed with a revolver, entered a shop in an alleyway off Chaklang Road and stole $300 worth of clothing from the proprietor. They escaped before the victim notified the police. A second holdup occurred on the Yuenfong Road where another band secured $88.

At the Theaters

The Apollo Theater attracted large houses all last week in spite of the many counter attractions. A good deal of the interest was of course due to the Chaplin pictures. The Chaplin mania that has devastated America and Europe bids fair to sweep Shanghai also. The absolute brazen effrontery of the semi-respectable cockroach with the heel-less shoes cannot be withstood by any person with a sense of humor in his make up. The two Chaplin films now running are "Charlie's Elopement" and "His Musical Career." The latter film shows the little comedian as a piano mover, who has to carry the pianos around on his back while the other member of the gang (a man several times Chaplin's size) does the hoss-pidgin.

Miss Eileen Melbourne and Miss Ada Edney continue to entertain their auditorium with catchy songs. Two new Pathe British and French War Gazettes are being shown as well as "The Phantom of Hot Love" in which the famous Russian danseuse, Mlle. Napierkowska, appears.

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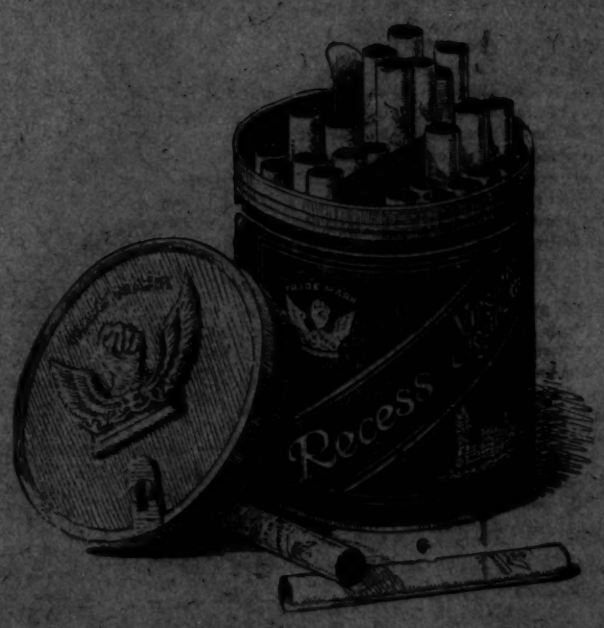

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